READ THE FREEMAN AND NOTE THE PROGRESS OF THE RACE. One Year $1.50.

The FREEMAN

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

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THE PROGRESS OF TIME

AS MARKED BY THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GREAT A. M. E. CHURCH.

A Recent Gathering of Preminent Leaders Marks an Epoch in the History of Methodism—Missionary Work as it is and as it Should be.

So swiftly do the express trains of today fly through space that a passenger on retiring at night may look out upon a landscape covered with snow and awake in the morning to look upon budding trees and green grass. From the land of winter to the land of spring while you sleep is the order of the swift day in which we live. In the social, industrial, commercial, moral and religious phases of life the rate of advance is equally rapid. The A. M. E. Church has somehow managed to get into the procession and is keeping the pace. She has, in a few generations, gone from the blacksmith shop to the hundreds of noble edifices that now grace her extended borders. She has passed from the primer class in the Sunday school to the possession of a score of colleges and institutions of learning, and above all, she has advanced so rapidly that from being an object of charity and pity she has become one of the recognized and respected factors in the evangelization of the world. You can no longer judge the A. M. E. Church from the standpoint of Bishop Arnett's budgets, from Bishop Payne's history nor even from the reports submitted at the last general conference. Nothing less than a yearbook can furnish information that will be anything like up to the swift changes that are taking place. Were our grand old Recorder ten times the size that it is and were it manned by a corps ten times as alert as at present, yet even then it could not catch and present in full the, hundreds of new phases which African Methodism, in her onward rush, assumes every week.

In writing of a great event which took place in the East on July 27, it is with the belief that a score of events of like magnitude, but varied character, have taken place during this same week in various parts of the vast territory covered by our church. More than 10,000 Christian people make Asbury Park and Ocean Grove their summer home. A huge auditorium capable of seating 9,000 persons and meeting places of smaller size are in constant use, so that from early morning until bed time, with intermissions for meals alone, meetings of some sort are being held.

Here gather stewards of God to whom He has intrusted millions of dollars of His gold; here gather laborers to whom He has given wonderful talents; here comes the Holy Spirit and here are born resolutions which affect the welfare of thousands. In the days when Dr. W. B. Derrick stood at the head of the missionary department, so favorable was the impression made by our work that to him was accorded recognition as the representative of an organization of a great usefulness. A day was set apart in the calendar of Ocean Grove meetings during which our work was made the object of thought and prayer. It was not a day given to colored people, but a day given to the missionary department. It was not intended as an act of grace toward a class, but as a recognition of a great organized body of missionary workers.

July 27 was he day given to us this year. Dr. H. B. Parks, the alert secretary of missions, determined to leave no means untried to make the day a success. He did not hold as his chief object the collection of a few dollars, but designed to set before the world as full a presentation of the work we are doing as could possibly be done in a day. With this end in view, he prepared a list of speakers selected from all parts of the connection. At the appointed hour in the morning 3,000 persons had gathered and the services of the day began. The choir from Bridge Street Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., sang the opening hymn, after which Editor H. T. Johnson offered an earnest prayer. Dr. W. D. Deard read a lesson from the Scriptures and then Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald arose and said:

"I am glad that different denominations exist. They are corps of one army, and I am glad to recognize among them the A. M. E. Church as one which is doing a great and useful work. I have taken pains to study their missionary work in the islands and Africa and am glad to be able to say to you that you have as your guests today representatives of an organization that has won its right to the high recognition accorded to it by noble and useful achievements, and I take great pleasure in presenting the executive officer of the missionary department of our sister church, the Rev. H. B. Parks, D. D."

Dr. H. B. Parks arose and for a moment, with silent lips and flashing eyes, surveyed his audience. The hush that betokens deep interest was there. Then he began his speech. There are some who say that the interest which our general officers take in their department work is merely official and that they are not actually enthusiastic along the lines of their work. Those who were present this morning could never hold such an opinion of Dr. Parks. His every word, accent, gesture and attitude exhibited a struggling, mastering enthusiasm which possessed his entire being. A thrill of sympathy ran through every heart when his voice rang forth the utterance, "It is the object of our church to do her part in hastening the dawn of the glorious day when all peoples, kindreds and tribes shall know the blessed Redeemer."

Again he said: "In Africa there are at least 100,000,000 of people who have never yet heard, ever heard, of Christ and His Gospel. There are 500 of Africa's languages and dialects in which the songs of Zion have not yet been sung. God has raised up and is preparing the A. M. E. Church to perform an important part in carrying the Gospel to these vast multitudes. He has given to us peculiar adaptations to this work. He has opened a great door and Bishop H. M. Turner has entered it and secured to us an organized army of native Christians numbering 10,000 and led by 100 trained preachers. Our plan is to reach the people through native pastors and teachers. We design, with God's help, to establish a noble college in South Africa and to send from its consecrated doors hundreds of trained workers, who shall go forth to the waiting harvest. We have begun the task of preparation and now have eight native young Africans in our schools here, where they are being educated and prepared to go back to the fatherland to labor under our direction."

He then held up a large group of photographs showing the four young men and one young woman students who are at Wilberforce. During a speech of less than forty minutes Dr. Parks so enlisted the confidence, sympathy and interest of his audience that when, at the close of the meeting, he announced that he would be glad to give those desiring them pictures of some of our African students, our foreign missionaries, our African churches, the South African conference and also copies of his report, the rush was so great that during a few minutes Dr. H. T. Johnson and the Revs. Morgan, Roundtree, Giles and Fickland had distributed the following: Reports, 1,000; pictures of South African students, 600; of Zion Church at Freetown, 1,000; group of missionaries at Barbadoes, 1,000; and of the South African conference, 1,000. Think of it! Three thousand six hundred pictures of our race to be hung on the walls of the homes of some of the most wealthy Christians of America, and one thousand copies of our missionary report to be studied by so great an army.

Dr. Parks closed his speech by saying that owing to the illness of his wife, Bishop A. Grant could not be present and that he would request Bishop B. W. Arnett to preside. Thousands of the sons and daughters of the parents present had no doubt told of Bishop Arnett as seen by them in the great conventions of the Y. P. S. C. E. and because of his prominence in so many great gatherings he was well known, and as he arose was greeted with demonstrations that made all of us feel an inch taller.

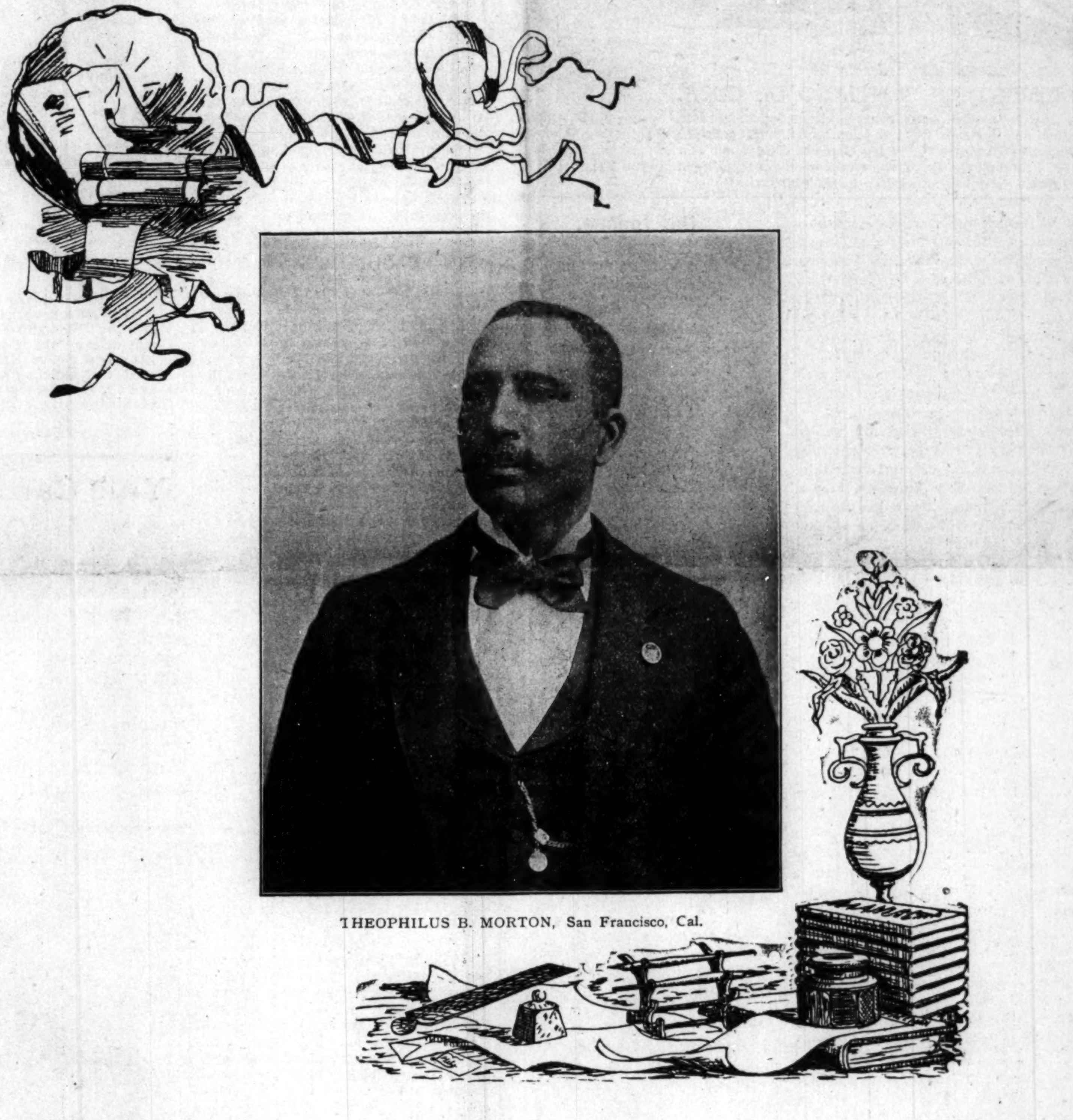
Bishop Arnett introduced Amanda Smith, who for about thirty minutes, entertained the audience with a recital of some of the thrilling experiences of her useful life.

About 4,000 gathered for the afternoon meetings. The speakers were Drs. W. H. Heard, J. M. Henderson and Rev. H. C. C. Astwood. Dr. Heard made a speech that will never be forgotten by hundreds of his hearers. His plea for the cause of missions as represented by the A. M. E. Church will bear golden fruit. The Rev. Mr. Astwood treated of our island work and held the close attention of his audience during his entire speech. His mind, naturally close in its methods of thought and reasoning, led him along a line of talk that was peculiarly interesting and which furnished much new information to many.

The writer was simply a supply for Prof. H. T. Kealing, who was absent.

At night more than 5,000 gathered. Rev. B. F. Watson, who had conducted a song service at each meeting, took charge from 7 until 8 o'clock. Brother Watson was absolutely at home with the people and the people were at home with him and the vast auditorium rang with song and the air was filled with the spirit of joy. Rev. B. F. Watson was not a singer on exhibition, but as the music master of 5,000 singers. His services were wonderfully blessed. At 8 o'clock Bishop Arnett introduced the Rev. Dr. C. T. Shaffer, who in a speech of thirty minutes gathered up the utterances of the day and presented them in a way that would enable all to grasp and retain the chief thoughts and lessons and to this he added several rich reflections which formed the golden cap of the large sheaf. Dr. C. T. Shaffer is a man whose first utterance always wins for him confidence and respect and whose speech always carries conviction. He is solid, clear and sincere and gets

(Continued on Fourth Page.)



THEOPHILUS B. MORTON, San Francisco, Cal.

LEADER AMOMG HIS PEOPLE

IS THEOPHILUS B. MORTON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Morton Born in the Dark Days of Slavery Now a Successful Business Man—Always a Republican—An Object for Our Rising Youths.

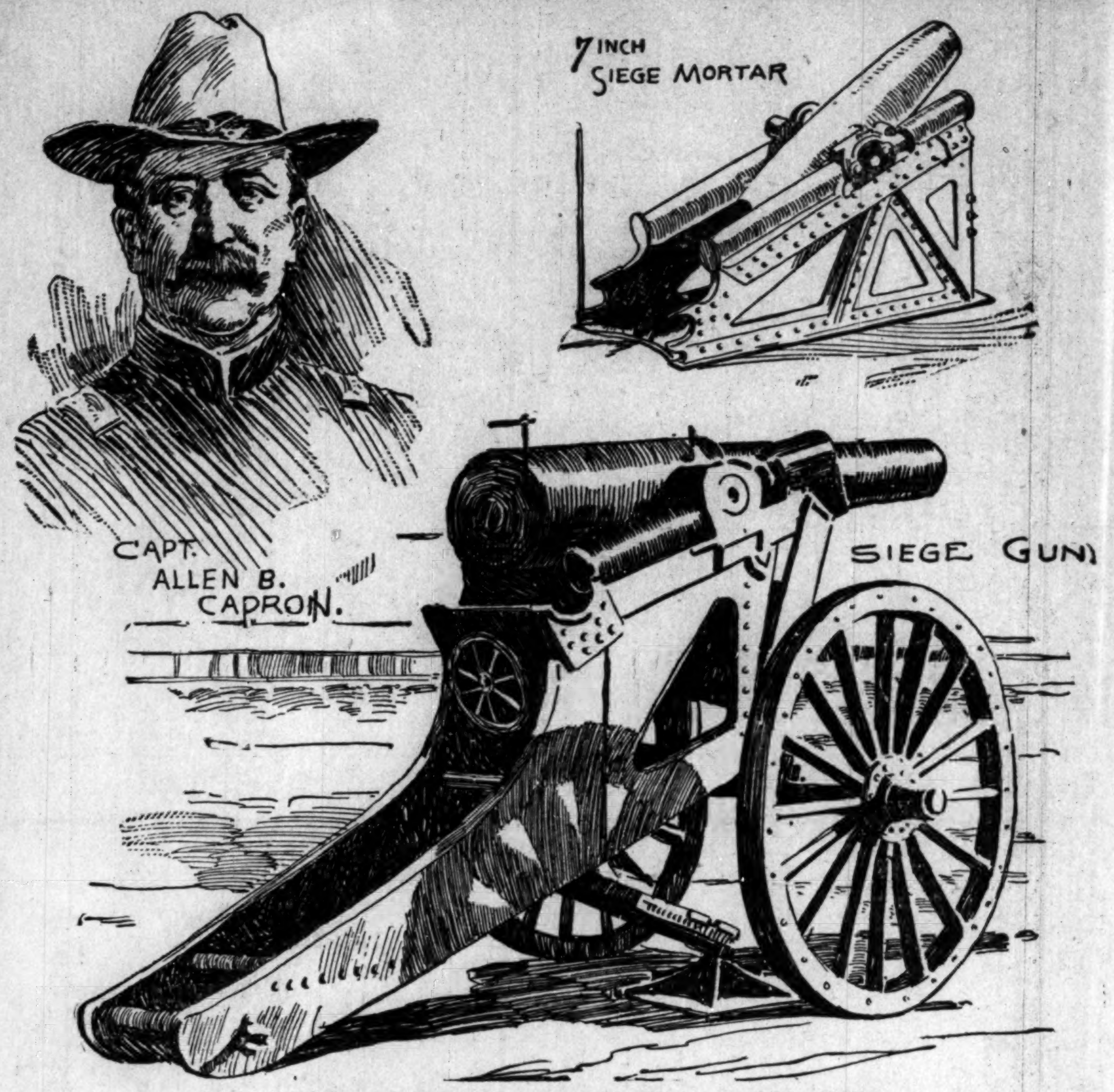
Theophilus B. Morton was born in slavery on the plantation known as Springfield, Westmoreland county, Virginia, Jan. 16, 1849. Remained in bondage until July, 1862, when his mother, with seven children, made her escape after an eventful chase of five days, to Washington. T. B. Morton, being the oldest of the seven children, with his mother, was the man of the family, and drove the mule team in which they made their escape. Arriving in Washington with 10,000 contrabands (old heads, childrens not counted), when the doctors came around on tour of inspection, Dr. Augustus, the chief in charge, liked the appearance of this boy, and offered his mother $5 per month and take him out of the diseased camp to the office, where he remained until the chief was appointed a surgeon in the army and sent to the front by President Lincoln. Dr. A. A. Augustus begged the boy's mother for three weeks to allow him to take the boy with him, saying he was unusually bright and promising to turn him out a first-class doctor, but his mother, having her two older sons taken from her in slavery, and her husband also in the rebel army, would not consent. The doctor told her finally that she would surely be sorry for it, as it was a great pity that the boy should miss such a good opportunity, etc. Made three attempts to enlist in the army, but as he was under age, his mother applied to the civil authorities and had him brought back each time, finally in spring of 1864 he ran away and hired himself to the captain and his lieutenant, in the Eighth Illinois, a white regiment, and remained to the close of the war. In this company he was treated as a regular soldier, and one some occasions acted as a spy.

Always been a Republican, but feels that the party has only done half justice by his people. Came to this State in 1876 and has been an active political worker ever since. He has strong indorsements from leading men over the country, among them President William McKinley, Senator George Perkins, Richard T. Greener and many others. He has a winning personality, is kind and polished in manner, and makes fast friends wherever he goes.

He has been president of the local league of San Francisco for a number of years, also State president two terms. Served on the National Committee in 1896, and is at the present time a member of the executive committee of the State League of Republican Clubs. He has filled many positions of honor and trust, and has always proven honest and capable of filling the highest duties, always true to the Negro's cause. He is a self-made man, possessing natural ability—and most prominent a strong moral courage for the right.

Notes.

Chambersburg, Pa., special.—Mrs. Lulu Douglass, of Allegheny City, is visiting her mother, in East Market street. * * Mrs. Nannie Allen, of Pittsburg, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Norris. Miss Nannie Thornton accompanied Mrs. Allen home. * * Miss Beanie Williams was called home on account of her mother being ill. Messrs. Lafayette and Chas. Williams accompanied her. * * Professor Tate gave a concert at the armory for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. * * The first quarterly meeting of the conference year was held in Zion A. M. E. Church on the 24th. Rev. Santee preached in the afternoon. * * Mrs. Jennie White and Miss Mae Jones led the Christian Endeavor meeting at Zion. * * Miss Mae Jones gave a grand concert on the 19th. Miss Jones was the guest of Rev. Bolden over Sunday.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The 5 inch siege guns which General Shafter used in bombarding Santiago are 12 feet long, weigh 3,000 pounds and throw a 45 pound projectile. The 7 inch howitzers are 8½ feet long, weigh 3,750 pounds and throw a 105 pound projectile at a range of two miles. These guns will pierce 2½ inches of steel. The 7 inch mortars are five feet long. Captain Allen B. Capron, whose battery fired the first shot when the attack upon Santiago began, is the father of Captain Allyn K. Capron, the dashing young rough rider who was killed in the first skirmish.

General News.

"To be immune means the condition of an organ or of the body whereby it resists the development of infections or morbid processes," is the definition given by a standard medical dictionary. "The colored soldiers," says the St. Louis Republic, "are not susceptible to diseases that are prevalent in a climate like that of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The colored race is naturally acclimated to such conditions. No matter where its members have lived, they originated in tropical climes. Colored people are not susceptible to yellow fever, nor to the many infectious and contagious diseases which naturally arise from camp life in these climates. Thus one may be immune by race or condition from disease, as well as by chemical virus. One may also be immune by a previous attack of some disease, or a modified form of the ailment. The natural resistance of the tissues or system is called natural immunization. This is possessed by the colored race." From the military standpoint "an immune is a person who is supposed to be less liable to be affected by yellow fever than ordinary person because he is more or less acclimated to yellow fever districts." The Negroes who form the immune regiments are from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Arkansas and various other Southern States.

Editor The Freeman:

Some time ago I wrote you informing you that the subscription on my paper had expired and asking you to continue my name on your lists for a short time, as I was not in a position then to remit for renewal and I did not desire to miss a single number of your valuable paper. I wish to thank you for the kindness shown me. I consider you have done me a great service and you don't know how much I appreciate it. I consider your paper the greatest exponent and advocate our race has in this country today and only wish that it may have the success it so richly deserves. If every colored man who has the interest of his race at heart would come forward and give moral and financial support to just such papers and defenders as The Freeman, I feel sure that the time would quickly come when the world would know the colored man just as he is and not as he is said to be by those who know him not.

Inclosed please find $1.50 for my subscription for another year, beginning from the time my last subscription expired. At the same time I wish you would accept my sincere thanks for the many favors already extended. Yours sincerely,

WM. JONES,

TO NEW YORK.

Quicker Time via Pennsylvania Lines.

Under schedule taking effect Sunday, June 26th, the time to New York over the Pennsylvania lines will be quickened. Train No. 20, the solid vestibule train which goes through to New York without change for either sleeping car or coach passengers, arrives Twenty-third street station, New York City, about one hour earlier than under the old schedule. The through time of this daily train is as follows under the new arrangement: Leaves Chicago 10:30 a. m., Indianapolis 2:30 p. m., Cincinnati 4:20 p. m., Dayton, 5:35 p. m., Columbus 7:50 p. m., arrives Pittsburg 1:40 a. m., central time; arrives Harrisburg 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 11:55 a. m., Washington, 1:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:52 a. m., Twenty-third street station, New York, 2:35 p. m., eastern time.

The time of Train No. 6 has also been quickened. Under the new schedule that train leaves Indianapolis 5:50 a. m., Cincinnati 8:15 a. m., Columbus 11:45 a. m., arrives Pittsburg 5:40 p. m., central time; arrives Harrisburg 2:00 a. m., arrives Baltimore 6:25 a. m., arrives Washington 7:40 a. m., arrives Philadelphia 4:50 a. m., arrives Twenty-third street station, New YorkCity, 7:45 a. m., eastern time. No. 6 has sleeping cars through to New York without change.

Notes of Fashion.

For the fluffy summer girl there are delicately tinted pique dresses of skirt and Bolero jacket, trimmed with the sheerest of embroidery ruffles and the narrowest of black velvet ribbon. Sometimes the skirts are ruffled from the hem to the knee and then again they are made with the Paquin flounce, and the flounce outlined with two tiny ruffles. The little bolero jacket is edged with ruffles and each one of the ruffles used on the dress is headed with a row of the black velvet ribbon. These suits may be worn with a shirt waist or merely a dainty embroidery front. In yellow pique they are unusually pretty.

• • •

The latest novelty to wear with the tailor-made gown is a short velvet collar and chemisettte studded with steel nail heads. These chemisettes can be bought separately or with a narrow belt to match, which fastens with a steel buckle. The combination of orange velvet and steel is one of the newest, though it is not as popular as turquoise and steel.

• • •

The fancy front, with its frills and furbelows, which was so fashionable during the first days of spring, is no longer the vogue. The new puff scarf has taken its place. It is the largest necktie in town, and is useful not only as a necktie, but as a vest. Its ends are so long that when they are not flowing they are tucked in the belt.

• • •

With the shirt waist girl the new puff scarf is specially in favor. It may be bought in silk, satin or pique, and comes accordion plaited as well as plain. The shades most in fashion are brilliant red, turquoise blue, canary yellow and all the plaids.

• • •

It's the latest frill of fashion just at present not only to have the necktie and belt match in coloring and design, but a bit of the same silk must be introduced in the up-to-date girl's Oxford tie.

Separated From His Best Friend.

Editor The Freeman:

Kind Friend—Excuse delay in sending subscription for The Freeman. I missed it for two Sundays and it looked like I was separated from my best friends on earth. Still wishing you abundant success, and may The Freeman come weekly, laden with precious fruits within its columns for our hungry souls. Yours for race unity,

G. P. ISAACS.

Brenham, Tex., July, 1898.

The Tongue.

A yellow coating on the tongue indicates liver derangement.

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Sharp, pointed, red tongues will hint of brain irritation or inflammation.

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When the tongue is moist and yellowish brown it shows disordered digestion.

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When dry and brown it indicates a low state of the system, possibly typhoid.

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A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with perhaps a sour stomach.

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When the tongue is dry and red and smooth look out for inflammation, gastric or intestinal.

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The tongue may be furred from local causes or from sympathy with the stomach, intestines or liver.

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The dry tongue occurs most frequently in fever, and indicates a nervous prostration or depression.

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The perfectly healthy tongue is clean, moist, lies loosely in the mouth, is round at the edge and has no prominent papillae.

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When the papillae on the end of the tongue are raised and very red it is called a strawberry tongue, and that means scarlet fever.

‖ ‖ ‖

When so much can be gained from an examination of the tongue it is important that the youngest child should be taught to put it out, so that it can be visible to the uttermost point in the throat.

A BLACK SKIN REMOVER

The Need Not Complain Any Longer of Black Skin.

This preparation, if used as directed, will turn the skin of a black person four or five shades whiter and that of mulattoes perfectly white. It also removes wrinkles from the face and makes the skin beautiful. Any person using it can see the result in forty-eight hours.

It does not turn the skin in spots, but bleaches out white. It is a very good thing for the eyes, if allowed to get in the eye while washing the face.

One box of this preparation is all that is required, if used as directed, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use, and is perfectly harmless.

Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots and pimples from the face without harm to the skin.

Direction and preparation will be sent to any address on receipt of $2.00, or C. O. D. THOMAS BEARD,

122½ W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

JAPANESE MUSIC.

There's Art In It That Cannot Be Analyzed by Occidentals.

To one who never heard it it is impossible to give a definite idea of Japanese music, and to one who hears it for the first time it must either repel or strangely attract, for its fantastic intervals and fractional tones demand a totally new sense of musical appreciation and call into being a new set of musical sensations. It is as if a hitherto closed door between sense and spirit had been suddenly thrown open. One feels that if reincarnation be true, one might through this door alone remember and reconstruct those vanished existences. Only in the tones of their own unguisu, a bird which has but three notes, have I heard anything so occult.

Japanese music is like Japanese art, which, with its unperceived spirit, sense and symbolism, its strange method of brush handling, might seem merely grotesque at first, but which gradually reveals to the initiated eye mysteries within mysteries of artistic form and perception, until presently one finds oneself encompassed by a new art world, where technic is subordinated to feeling and whose finest effects are obtained through the art of omission. As, for instance, in the greatest paintings of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain itself is discovered to be the bare, white, unpainted silk, as if color and line could be but the boundaries and outer confines of pure isolated idea. So in Japanese music, its methods are not ours, its climaxes come in crashes of silence, in sustained and soundless pause, the notes subordinated to a silent something, an inner sense, which, while restraining or even repressing sound, is the very ecstasy of musical sensation.

In vain we attempted to analyze this subtle effect, to reduce it to the terms of our musical consciousness. It defied and eluded us as spirit must always defy and elude sense, and we perforce contented ourselves with following the strange, rounded, isolated notes, sustaining ourselves breathlessly on its wonderful pauses and yielding to the irregular cadenced charm of the singer, whose face, at first so unremarkable, seemed to grow of a shining effulgence as she thus interpreted to us an unknown world.—Washington Star.

IN LEAGUE WITH MAGIC.

Some Heathens Who Did Good Missionary Work at a Pump.

Lobengula, the late king of the Matabele of South Africa, was afraid of Rev. E. Carnegie, an English missionary at Hope Fountain, several miles from Bulawayo. The Matabele warriors, on the other hand, looked with suspicion on the missionary and all his works, but they knew better than to molest the friend of their king.

Time after time in passing the mission house they noticed a force pump at work, supplying water for the family and for irrigating the garden. Not understanding what it was for, their untutored minds concluded it was some sort of magic. It was "intagati," or bewitched, and they watched to see how it was managed that they might turn the white man's magic against himself.

One moonlight night a party of picked warriors repaired to the bank of the stream where the pump was. On trying it they were jubilant to find that two men at either handle could do the trick. Turn and turn about they kept the pump going for two hours, determined that the missionary should have all the magic he wanted and a balance in hand.

Then, exhausted, they went homeward, ignorant of the fact that they had filled the missionary's tank to overflowing. His good wife hoped that a similar supply of "magic" might be furnished every week. — New York Mail and Express.

Artificial Cream.

A cooking teacher tells of a manufactured cream that is worth knowing about in emergencies, when the real article is not to be had. It is made from the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Half a cup of cold milk is added by degrees and all beaten together very stiff. A cup of milk is heated over the fire, with a small butter ball melted in it. This is allowed to come just to the boiling point, when it is removed to a cooler part of the stove and the beaten egg mixture added. When it has all thickened very slightly to about the consistency of thick cream, it is taken off and strained and cooled. This may be used as cream for serving with fresh or preserved fruits, but it is needless to add it will not whip.—New York Post.

Literature on a Ferryboat.

During the last seven days the following novels were read on a Hoboken ferryboat by shopgirls on their way to work: "Poor, but Beautiful," "All For Love of a Fair Face," "When His Love Grew Cold," "Mrs. Hathaway's Revenge," "The Story of a Blighted Love," "Risen; or, Back as From the Dead."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Joe Butler has agreed to meet Jim Jeffries in a six-round bout at Philadelphia. The pair will come together within three weeks.

MORRISTOWN NORMAL COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED IN 1881.)

Fourteen teachers. Elegant and commodious buildings. Climate unsurpassed Departments: College, Prepartory, Normal, English, Music, Shorthand, Typewriting and Industrial Training.

——$50 00 IN ADVANCE.——

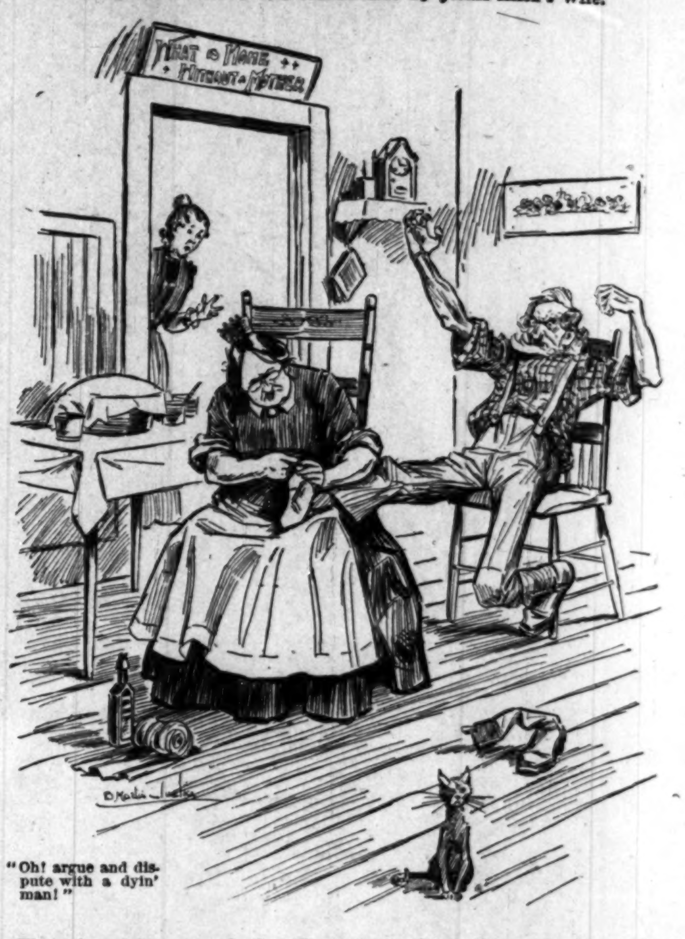
will pay for board, room, light, fuel, tuition and incidentals for the entire year. Board $6.00 per month, tuition $2.00 per term. Students last year 311. Fall term opens Sept. 10, 1898. Winter term opens Jan. 2, 1899. Through work done in all departments. Send for catalogue, to the president.

REV. JUDSON S. HILL, D. D., Morristown, Tenn.

E1

The Funniest Book of the Century

SAMANTHA AMONG THE BRETHREN. By Josiah Allen's Wife.


WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER

"Oh! argue and dispute with a dyin' man!"

The above is one of the illustrations from the very funny book "Samantha Among the Brethren," by Josiah Allen's Wife. Over 100,000 copies of this book were sold by agents in expensive binding for $2.50 each. We have arranged to supply our readers with a special premium edition, which contains every word found in the $2.50 edition, and over fifty comic pictures, similar to the one shown above. Samantha's gossip about the "doin's" of Josiah and her neighbors and their tribulations in raising money with which to support the "meetin' house" makes you laugh till you cry. The book is pure and wholesome, and highly endorsed by Bishop John P. Newman and Frances E. Willard. It drives away the blues. It is unexcelled for reading aloud to the family. We pay the postage and guarantee the book to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. In order to boom subscriptions we make the following liberal clubbing offer:

We will send free to any one sending 6 three months subcribers to THE FREEMAN at 60c each, "Samantha Among The Brethren," also the "Woman's Home Companion" an unrivalled high-class magazine of general and home literature, averaging 30 pages monthly and a handsome cover. It is beautifully and profusely illustrated and printed on fine paper; also "Johnson's School History of the Negro Race," and a large size picture of Frederick Douglass, size 22x28, FREE to each subscriber. THIS OFFER CAN'T BE BEAT.

Address: THE FREEMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

Yale Camera and Photographic Outfit, Complete

with all the materials and instructions for making perfect photograghs, size 2x2 inches. Each outfit contains half dozen Yale dry plates, two trays, one package developer, one package hypo, one printing back, one doz. sheets sensitive paper, one package ruby paper. All of this is yours FREE if you will get two yearly subscribers and collect$3.00 in advance, for the same; or if you will secure three new six months subscribers and collect $2.55, or again secure four three months subscribers and collect $2.40 and receive a beautiful Yale Camera free. We only have a limited number of, so first come, first served. Address THE FREEMN, Indianapolis, Indiana.

I use Mme. Turner's Great French System for my Hair and Complexion.

AFTER USING.

SOFT, STRAIGHT AND GLOSSY HAIR produced by the use of

CHEVELINE

For 30 days I will give sufficient CHEVELINE for straightening two heads of hair for $5.00, instead of one as formerly.

We use no hot irons or pasting down with grease in this treatment, and the hair is not changed from dampness, but on the contrary is made more beautiful by washing, and the straightening appears as natural as if born with it. Send a piece of your hair and 10c and I will return it as a sample of my work.

The Mystic Pomade

which will make the hair soft straight and glossy and as beautiful as Cheveline, but not so lasting at 50c per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Scalp Soap 25c.

Medicated Hair Grower For Family Use.

Our Improved Medicated Hair Grower or Scalp Cleaner is an unexcelled article for promoting the growth of the hair, even on the temple where the hair is oftimes very scant. It also removes the dandruff and impurities from the scalp. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Mystic Scalp Soap 25c

Mme. Turner's Mystic Face Bleach,

Bleaching the face in eight or ten days, leaving it about two shades lighter. It gives the complexion a soft and youthful tenderness, thus causing the middle-aged to look young. Mystic Face Bleach will remove Liver Spots, Freckles, Etc. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Complexion soap 25c.

Gentlemen who have pimples or tender faces after shaving, should use Mme. Turner's Mystic Toilet Cream. Price 75c.

MME. M. C. TURNER,

1312 CARONDALET ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

QUEER OLD SAN JUAN

PRINCIPAL CITY OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Walled Town Built 250 Years Ago—All the Ground Floors Reek With Filth. There Is No Sewerage—Streets Are Kept Very Clean.

San Juan, the principal city of Porto Rico, our new seat of war, is a perfect specimen of a walled town, with portcullis, moat, gates and battlements. Built over 250 years ago, it is still in good condition and repair. The walls are picturesque and represent a stupendous work and cost in themselves. Inside the walls the city is laid off in regular squares, six parallel streets running in the direction of the length of the island and seven at right angles. The houses are closely and compactly built of brick, usually of two stories, stuccoed on the outside and painted in a variety of colors. The upper floors are occupied by the more respectable people, while the ground floors, almost without exception, are given up to negroes and the poorer classes, who crowd one upon another in the most appalling manner. The population within the walls is estimated at 20,000, and most of it lives on the ground floors. In one small room with a flimsy partition a whole family will reside.

The ground floors of the whole town reek with filth, and conditions are most unsanitary. In a tropical country, where disease readily prevails, the consequences of such herding may be easily inferred. There is no running water in the town. The entire population depends on rainwater caught on the flat roofs of the buildings and conducted to the cistern, which occupies the greater part of the courtyard that is an essential part of Spanish houses the world over, but that here, on account of the crowded conditions, is small.

There is no sewerage, except for surface water and sinks, while vaults are in every house and occupy whatever remaining space there may be in the patios not taken up by the cisterns. The risk of contaminating the water is great, and in dry seasons the supply is entirely exhausted. Epidemics are frequent, and the town is alive with vermin.

The streets are wider than in the older part of Havana and will admit two carriages abreast. The sidewalks are narrow and in places will accommodate only one person. The pavements are of a composition manufactured in England from slag, pleasant and even and durable when no heavy strain is brought to bear upon them, but easily broken and unfit for heavy traffic. The streets are swept once a day by hand and, strange to say, are kept very clean. From its topographical situation the town should be healthy, but it is not. The soil under the city is clay mixed with lime, so hard as to be almost like rock. It is consequently impervious to water and furnishes a good natural drainage. The trade wind blows strong and fresh, and through the harbor runs a stream of sea water at a speed of not less than three miles an hour. With these conditions no contagious diseases, if properly taken care of, could exist. Without them the place would be a veritable plague spot.

Besides the town within the walls there are small portions just outside called the Marina and Puerta de Tierra, containing 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants each. There are also two suburbs, one, San Turce, approached by the only road leading out of the city, and the other, Catano, across the bay, reached by ferry. The Marina and the two suburbs are situated on sandy points, or spits, and the latter are surrounded by mangrove swamps. The entire population of the city and suburbs, according to the census of 1887, was 27,000. It is now (1896) estimated at 30,000. One-half of the population consists of negroes and mixed races.—Boston Transcript.

SPEED IN BATTLE.

The Magnificent Run of the Oregon and Its Lesson.

With every gun, except one 13 inch in the after turret, blazing forth, the Oregon is represented in a letter received in Washington as rushing forward out of the bunch of ships and in ten minutes after the start taking the next place to the Brooklyn in the big race. From that time on she was under forced draft all the time and making higher speed than she had ever recorded while in the service. At some periods of the race the big vessel is believed to have been going, according to her engineers, over 16 knots, which tallies with Captain Eulate's statement that no battleship making only 15 knots could possibly have kept up with the fast Colon, with her high powered engines.

Raymond Rodgers, the executive of the Indiana, writes that when the Oregon came racing across his bow it was the grandest sight he ever witnessed. She charged down, he says, on the Spanish fleet, letting go first at one vessel and then the other, and all the time carrying a great white bone in her teeth that told of her engine power and great burst of speed. All the time she was running men were working on one of the after 13 inch guns, while the other was being fired right alongside in the turret.—Boston Journal.

The Old and the New.

Ripple of flags in glory
Over the crowded way,
And an old man's deathless story
In a new war's lurid day,
And some still marching where heroes trod,
And some encamped on the hills of God.

Ripple of flags in glory
Over the temples gray,
And an old man's thrilling story
Where a new war leads the way,
And "Dixie" rings from the old sweet sod—
Song of the battle that's known of God!

Ripple of flags in glory
Over the hills and glades,
And, oh, for the old war's story
Told by the old brigades!
And the gray still stands on the old sweet sod,
A remnant brave that is known of God!

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

DISGUSTED FISHERMEN.

It Made Them Ill to See an Old Time Angler Catch Trout.

One day a Boston party, on a fishing trip to Moosehead, came across one of the old school fishermen. He was up off the mouth of Tomhegan stream and was fishing out of a lumberman's batteau. It developed later that he was the cook for a crew of river drivers. On the bank near at hand stood the cookee, or his helper. The cook had thrown about a peck of table refuse into the lake in order to "tole" the fish, and over that lure he was having great luck. His pole was of the jib boom variety, and when a fish bit he would derrick it over his head into the bushes where the cookee was stationed.

The Boston men from their canoes watched operations with all the disgust of the true sportsmen.

"Got enough for supper yet?" shouted the fisherman over his shoulder as he set another great trout flamping into the bushes.

"No; better catch six or eight more," shrilled back the cookee.

"Say, how many fish do you two fellows usually eat for supper?" shouted a Boston man who didn't understand the situation.

"When you've cooked for 22 river drivers as long as I have," yelled the cook, derricking another fish, "you'll know more about empty nail kegs."

Hardly was this enigmatic utterance out when there came a tug at his line that was nothing short of tremendous. He twitched. The fish didn't come. He braced, set his jaws and pried. His line only sawed the hissing water.

"Play him! Play him!" screamed the excited sportsmen from the city.

"Play your grandmother!" bellowed the cook. "I ain't here to play. I'm here to fish." And as he spoke he boosted over his head a 15 pound laker. Any man in the Boston crowd would have given $10 to have played him an hour at the end of an eight ounce rod. 'Twas too much for their nerves. They came away.—Lewiston Journal.

VOLUNTEERS OF HAVANA.

How They Were Won With a Pocket Handkerchief Promise.

In 1868, when the revolution of ten years in Cuba began, no volunteers existed in Havana worthy of being called such. There was only one old regiment, and when Governor General Lersundi, then of the island, tried to complete this regiment he found the task difficult of accomplishment on account of the prevailing unwillingness to enlist. But just at this time, most providentially for the relief of the dilemma, some unknown hand covered the walls of Matanzas, near Havana, with huge posters promising each Spaniard his passage home and the privilege of carrying away with him whatever his pocket handkerchief could contain in the event of his enlistment.

The effect of this stimulus to the flagging pulse of the public was electrical, and the enrollment of 50,000 men followed within 48 hours. The volunteers thus came into existence with their chiefs in the majority. But the ruined merchants of the city of Havana soon found out and objected to the newly risen power. This opposition increased upon the arrival in Cuba of the new governor general, Duice, who came in 1869 as representative of the revolutionary government in Spain. He was a man of good faith, empowered by the government to grant Cuba all the reform she coveted and that had lately been offered. He would undoubtedly have put a term to the revolution, averting all the ruin and devastation which followed. But such an easy and magnanimous course did not suit that class which faced inevitable financial ruin as a consequence of such a policy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

African Skins.

Between 1850 and 1875 it is certain that some millions of blesbok, wildebeest and springbok must have been destroyed in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The slaughter was so prodigious and the variety of wild animals so great in these wild regions of South Africa that the result made a sensible difference in the leather industry of Europe. The markets were filled with skins which, when tanned, gave leather of a quality and excellence never known before, but the origin of which, as the material was still sold under old names, purchasers never suspected. Hides of the zebra and quagga arrived in tens of thousands, and good as horsehide is for the uppers of first class boots, these were even better. Smart Englishmen for years wore boots the uppers of which were made of zebra and quagga skin or from the hides of elands, onyx and gemsbok disguised under the names of "calf" or patent leathers.—London Spectator.

Evading the Issue.

"Mr. Addemup," said Mr. Spotcash severely, to the bookkeeper, "I have spoken to you before of your careless manner of smoking in the office. You threw a lighted match in the wastebasket a little while ago and it set a lot of papers on fire. Such work as that might start a big blaze some day."

"It was heedless," replied the bookkeeper. "I will see that the office boy keeps that wastebasket emptied hereafter."—Chicago Tribune.

Fatal.

He—There is Miss Glover over there. She is superb. She is considered perfectly formed.

She—But very imperfectly informed. —Boston Transcript.

It is the custom in Lima, Peru, to keep animals on the roofs of the houses. A calf makes its first appearance on the roof and never descends until it comes down as beef.

If we moved our legs proportionately as fast as an ant, it is calculated we could travel nearly 800 miles an hour.

Geo. L. Knox, Esq., care "The Freeman," Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.: Dear Sir—Illness kept me from sending in the money I owe The Freeman before this date. I lost the bill which you sent me. I am told that a dollar is now worth four shillings and a penny, English money: I send you herein twelve shillings, which will pay off my back debt of last year, and at least six months of this year. Please be so kind as to let me know how we stand. I will try to be up to date in my future payments to The Freeman. I will be sending you an article ere long. It pleases me to see the great progress The Freeman is making. I am very sorry not to have succeeded in getting English subscribers, but I shall not give up hope of finding some yet; my personal friends are very glad to read my copies, and some look forward to their arrival with as much eagerness as I do.

With very best regards, I remain yours very truly, Thomas Rutling.

We invite our readers to give consideration to the advertisement of the Palace Dry Goods and Manufacturing Co., on the last page. They will treat you right and guarantee you satisfaction.

$1,000 REWARD

DR. SHEA, MARVELOUS MEDIUM,

Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do. He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicited; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting in senses as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Avenue; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St Louis, Memphis and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once. Sincerely
Albert Ayres,
2937 Atlantic avenue.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now, came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do. Sincerely,
121-23rd street. Mrs. Barrett.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT:

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to understand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient,s hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at once what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truly and heartily reccommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind. Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Shea can show thousands suc as the above.

DR. SHEA

has been carefully educated in the Homoepathic and Electric Schools of Medicine. His success is wanderful in curing paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sore Eyes, Tumors, Cancers, Constipation, Ague, Dyspepsia, Tape Worms, Liver Complaints, Deafness, Catarrh, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Heart Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of Women and Children, Fits, Kidney Disease, and all strange mysterious diseases which others don't understand. All diseases, no matter what they be. Nothing but honorable treatment. He can and will honestly tell you if you can be cured. Has all new remedies and new success. Has an ample experience in public hospitals and private clinics. No trifling with human life. Call at once. Do not delay. Diplomas hang in parlors. Is a registered physician. A new remedy for rheumatism just discovered, not a liniment. Hopeless cases and those that others cannot cure solicited to call. Fat folks thin, the childless made parents. All letters must contain $1 00, two stamps, age, lock of hair Charges for medical treatmen tonly. Closed Sundays. Mention this paper.
651 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y

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Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

MRS. (Rev.) G. WM. WARD, of Gunnison, Miss., says: "I suffered for ten years with heart trouble. A pain in the heart day and night; a nervous cold tremor feeling from shoulder to foot in left side. It continued to grow worse and worse until I had to stay in bed and indoors for two months at a time. I had the best doctors in this country but they all failed to do any good. I had been in bed six weeks when I commenced using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. When I had taken two bottles and one of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine I was able to be up and do my house work, and rapidly improved until I completely recovered. I have also found the Pain Pills excellent for headache and neuralgia."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

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DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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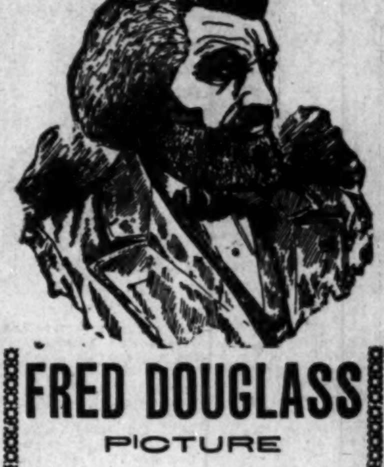

FRED DOUGLASS

PICTURE

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EGLANTINE.

One trial is sufficient. It has no rival. It stands alone.

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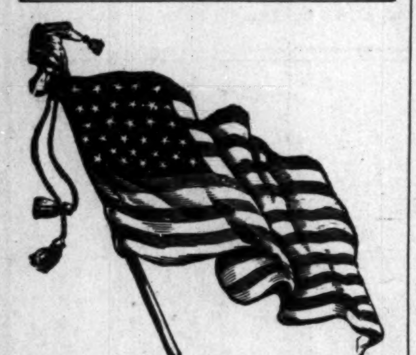

JOHN SILENCE, JR., HERO.

Several years before the late civil war there flourished a small colony of colored people at Monroe City, Ind. Among these people was one Benjamin Lewis, who by means of thrift and husbandry had secured for himself and family about 150 acres of land. Among the household of Benjamin Lewis was a daughter at the time, but who since married John Silence, Sr. As the war cloud grew darker the white portion of the community began to display intense dislike to the Negroes. The Negroes found residence in the community intolerable and they had to fly in order to save their lives. It is presumed that Benjamin Lewis's 150 acres was no small argument as to why he should leave. He went West and from what is understood he did not return again. In the meantime the land was sold for taxes, a Mr. Coonrod, of that place, being the last purchaser, giving $1,500 for the estate. He presumes ignorance in the matter and thinks his title clear as a crystal.

The first John Silence is now an old man, who is in his dotage, but the aged couple have a son and a hero in the person of John Silence, Jr. A few years ago the family drifted back towards their home and acting on the advice of lawyers hung around until the first opportunity to take possession. The opportunity came and the aged couple and their family gained possession, very much to the discomfiture of Coonrod. A series of persecutions have been going on, although Coonrod insists no bill of ejectment has been made out against them. A set of men working on the farm gathering the crops a few days ago were instructed to harass them until they left. Formerly a constable had been sent, but John Silence, Jr., took his revolver away from him and threw him out of the house. However, at this time a pitched battle occurred. John Silence, Jr., had fortified his home as well as possible and made port holes for offensive operations. The battle was lively, as can well be imagined. Silence was wounded slightly in the shoulder. Shot from a musket, he says, went through the house in which were children and the aged couple. The house was finally set on fire, when the family was forced out, but John Silence, Jr., was there to protect his kind. He was surrounded and surrendered when there was nothing else to do. He and his family thought he was to be lynched, but he was taken to town and released.

John Silence has caused the arrest of John Bell, Jacob O. Hicks, Joe Barnett, Jacob Tucker, William Edwards and William Henry Harrison on a charge of riot, and they will be tried on the 12th inst. at Vincennes. As soon as the grand jury meets the case will be investigated, and it is likely that more serious charges than riot will be made. The wounds of Silence are healing and in a few days he will probably be well. It is likely that he will institute suit for damages. D. P. Coonrod went bail for all the arrested men. Silence says that he proposes to live in the house, and it is feared that when he returns here there will be more trouble. He does not seem to be afraid and will fight to the last.

The Freeman is of the opinion that the inability to pay taxes in this case, if it is rightly informed, was the result of force. Nor was it that kind of force where a person was stealthily driven from the community or secreted from public gaze—kidnapping, for instance. Relief would not be expected in such cases. But in this case the force seems to have been flagrant, open, notorious, aided and abetted by the majority of the community. The municipal government found itself powerless to cope with the circumstances. It was apprised, cognizant of all that transpired, although Mr. Coonrod claims he never heard of the circumstances that compelled the family to flee. It is not thought that any nationality of men would forsake 150 acres of land without cause. The advice of the lawyers telling them to hold on and the fact that Coonrod has not been extremely violent goes to show that there is something rotten in his title. John Silence, Sr., we think, has a case worthy of attention. The community stands there to secure its citizens in their property rights. Courts are extremely jealous of the considerations of heirs and there are but few claims prior to those of heirs. The fact that the cold law could not be cognizant of the fact says but little. The family was outlawed by the community. The same government that permitted the outlawry were bound by some statutory regulations that ought to have served to protect as well as bound by some law, usage or custom that insisted that this estate escheat or be sold—inoperative in one instance inoperative in all.

The candidacy and success of Pelham, of Michigan, recommends itself.

Mind how you entertain strangers within your gates least you entertain an angel unawares—nit.

The Republicans are in a very flattering attitude. They have great hopes of winning in the next contest.

One form of war gives way to another. A political war is ready for the minds of the insatiable.

One base-born, unprincipled scoundrel in a community can do more harm in a minute than can be corrected in a decade.

George Williams, of Evansville, and a member of Captain Porter's company has been detached from the company to serve at headquarters in the adjutant's department. Mr. Williams is a brainy young man with a bright future before him.

The National Examiner, volume one, number one, has just made its appearance in Chicago, Ill. It is devoid of the usual salutatory, and in fact it hasn't got a word to say as to its excuse for existence. It as yet has no political convictions that are at least discernible. It is neat typographically, and largely devoted to war news. As to the intentions of the ominous, close-mouthed visitor, they can not as yet be determined. Wm. D. Newman, the publisher, is all that flies from the mast head. Success to it, what ever it is!

Let intelligent Negroes cease their rot about there being nothing in Negro papers, and go down in their pockets and support them. There's the Indianapolis Freeman, Colored American, New York Age, Richmond Planet and other able journals in different parts of the country that are worth their subscription price in the best money in the world. Be he a self-conceited leader or not, who says there is nothing in them is a liar and the truth to him is a stranger.—Weekly Express.

We indorse you head and heart, and think every colored editor in the country ought to take a bull dog stand on this platform with both hand and feet.—The Watchman, Shreveport, La.

There are a few in this community that say there is nothing in them. We suppose they fall in the proper classification.

From reports that come from various directions. Liberia is very likely to sink from the sisterhood of nations, thereby defeating the philanthropic ends to which the republic was created. Prominent Liberians and prominent individuals who have visited the country have quite agreed that some disposition must speedily be made of the country, if it is to be preserved in tact. Bishop Hartzell says that Liberia naturally turns to America for consolation, feeling that she is a protege of this country. Liberia presents no such problem as Hawaii; yet for the good of the struggling republic it has to be annexed. Let America look to the welfare of its first dependency. A protectoracy, while a novel experiment and foreign to the spirit of our institutions, yet Porto Rico, Cuba, are in the same classification, along with the supervision of Cuba the annexation of Porto Rico and Hawaii, governmental experience might be further extended as to include a protectoracy for Liberia.

ROBERT PELHAM, JR.

The appointment of Robert Pelham, Jr., to a position in the Interior Department is without doubt one of the most meritorious appointments made by the administration.

He started out with the campaign, giving his time and services, feeling that in the end that he would succeed or fail in his political ambitions as his party succeeded or failed. He was selected for his eminent fitness and respectability, which qualities constituted him a representative citizen, in whom was imposed implicit confidence. From all appearance he was sustained throughout the campaign and his own brilliant personality conducted the campaign by all nationalities. In this respect he was extremely unfortunate. There arose no combination of circumstances, cliques or combines that had for their object the defeat of his well known plans. He succeeded not by indirection, but laong those lines so plainly laid down to the end that those who labor are to be remunerated. Premium has not been put on passivity, but on activity, as has been demonstrated a thousand times; nor is it peculiar to American politics—the world of politics reward those who are instrumental in holding the party in tact. It is to be hoped that the same political dogmas or creed will apply to those of the race who help shape and fashion the political situation. It is felicitous to know that the appointment came about by a direct train of circumstances, uninfluenced by irrelevant events nor compromises. The work performed like that of any other open profession required skill in the performance but none whatever in the realization or in its recognition. It was patent to all; and the very acceptability of the work at the proper appreciation certainly entitled him to consideration. The tardy justice that comes to some localities is as often the result of revengeful tactics employed by the race as it is the spirit of daliance on the part of those in authority. It should be reserved for others to say, but it can be said, that far too many localities are honey-combed with factions and sets parasitic and sycophantic, that exist merely for the demolition of other sets and individuals against whom they fancy they have a grievance. To many of these nothing is sacred; established forms, sentiment, customs, usages, character, reputation—all alike are sacrifieced to the cesspool of politics—to the wreaking of vengeance. In some communities the women, Amazonian like, have buckled on the political accoutrement and make war on their social rivals through the mask of politics. To impale one of their race, to see one squirming on a political pit is as enchanting to some as a bull fight is to a Spanish senora or senorita. It is to be hoped that the Michigan spirit may extend to all the states that have men of ability and respectability to push forward. Owing to the contiguity of Michigan it may be that if the spirit is to become infectious that our own Indiana may be in a direct line of attack, and it may profit by the example. It lies within the province of the people as to whether they have politics by direction or by indirection.

By the death of Bismarck is removed the most commanding figure of the age as it relates to politics. The concensus of opinions is that the world has yet to present a more consummate politician or a greater statesman. The heaviest roles in the great drama of politics were assigned him or else self-imposed, which were carried out with unflinching fidelity regardless of the upheaval and destruction of hitherto existing dynasties, whether it be the humiliation of Austria, the unifying of the jarring, petty kingdoms of Germany or the reduction of France. Like Napoleon, he believed that fate had ordained him for the work he undertook. His inordinate love of country and his King was his ruling passion. He sacrificed all men and countries to serve them.

The cry of "lynch him" is heard very often here of late, issuing from the throats of certain United States volunteer soldiers in this city whenever a Negro is involved in any contention with a white person. We would remind those "defenders of the flag" who are so anxious to lynch "niggers" that they are not in Mississippi or the backwoods of North Carolina, but in a city where the Negro has the courage and manhood to defend himself and to send to the grave any man or set of men who attempt to lynch a Negro in Jacksonville.—The Florida Evangelist.

Information comes through the same paper that these yells are from the throats of Southern volunteers and not from those of the North and West. The leopard can not change its spots; so it would not matter what livery some of these men wore—they could not refrain from showing their intense hatred to the Negroes on the slightest provocation. The early termination of the war, while a national and international good, yet had it been protracted a while longer it would not have been a racial calamity. Rather, it would have been an opportunity to teach a lesson to this very ruffian element of how to fight and how to die and to show the blessed communism of the battlefield, where death and disease is no respector of persons. The lessons of magnanimity capable from these ebony-hued sons has already done much toward offsetting a hateful prejudice. Five years of such a disastrous war as was witnessed before Santiago would have reduced the South to sanity as regards the Negro. As has already been said, they would gladly share his blanket with him as man and brother.

The genial ex-Recorder of Deeds at Washington, D. C., C. H. J. Taylor, is not only the publisher and editor of the spicy Appeal, dean of the law department of the Morris Brown College, but he has been further honored with the presidency of the Y. M. C. A. of Atlanta. Ga. A heavy draft is being made on Taylor's intellectual resources, but he is practically exhaustless. Georgia seems to have been especially prepared to receive the distinguished citizen.

A bit of unpleasantness seems to exist between Colonel Pledger, of Georgia, and ex-Governor Pinchback, according to the Washington Bee. The following is a letter which speaks to the point:

1422 Bacon street, Washington, D. C.,
July 18, 1898.
W. A. Pledger, Atlanta, Ga.:

Sir—A friend has just shown me your paper, the Age, in which you give me a dirty dig. In view of the long years of our acquaintance and the unbroken profession of friendship you have manifested for me I am compelled to exclaim et tu brute!

Your unfriendly action is the more surprising because the least expected, and I frankly confess, pains me beyond expression. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Very respectfully,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

The Republican State convention met this week at Tomlinson Hall. It was a grand, enthusiastic meeting, one of the largest in the history of the party. The matchless Fairbanks presided. He sounded in no uncertain tones the political slogan that augurs victory at the approaching election. An excellent ticket was selected, one that recommends itself to every voter.

Colonel Pledger, of Georgia, pays his respects to prospect Colonel Pinchback, of Washington, intimating that a warrior is not his calling. Pinchback says, "And thou too, Brutus."

A man never realizes how mean he is until he is a candidate for some office or the defendant in a divorce suit.—The Detroit Informer.

Nor does he realize what a rascal he is until he stands in somebody's way.

Sharp, pointed, red tongues will hint of brain irritation or inflammation.

Race Gleanings.

Mrs. Smalls has been ordained an elder in the A. M. E. Zion Church.

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Denver has a colored police matron, the first woman of the race to be thus honored.

‖ ‖ ‖

Five hundred Negro laborers left this country recently for Cuba, the new land of fortunes.

‖ ‖ ‖

Illinois can boast of a colored regiment, officered by colored officers from colonel down.

‖ ‖ ‖

The colored ladies of Topeka, Kansas, gave the soldier boys in Camp Leedy 3,600 doughnuts.

‖ ‖ ‖

Miss M. V. Webster has been elected assistant secretary of the American Association of Educators of the Colored Youth.

‖ ‖ ‖

Rev. J. H. Thompson, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the President of the Afro-American Mercantile Association of the United States.

‖ ‖ ‖

There is an old colored woman at Benton Harbor who was in the family of Gen. Shafter for several years. Her name is Mrs. George Brown.

‖ ‖ ‖

In New York City the following gentlemen have been appointed to positions under the municipal government: Dr. J. White Williams, medical examiner; Mr. Silas Bell, department highways; Jas. A. Riley, dock department.

‖ ‖ ‖

Boston was the first city to send colored troops to the front, and Boston women have been the first to devise ways and means to render assistance to the families of the boys who are in the ranks.

‖ ‖ ‖

It is said that three-fourths of the population of Santiago are colored people, that they hold a good position in the community, and many are well-to-do, and some are even wealthy; also that there is little or no sign of race prejudice.

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Here is a story that the late Frederick Douglass used to tell about himself: Once when in Dublin he felt very lonesome. He was wandering about the streets when he was attracted by two violins in the window of a second-hand dealer. Frederick entered and asked the price of one of the instruments. "Five shillings, sor," said the Irish dealer. Frederick tuned the violin and began to play "Rocky Road to Dublin." Soon the proprietor's wife heard the music and entered the rear door. Then Frederick started in on "The Irish Washerwoman," and the couple began to dance for dear life. When the music and dancing stopped Frederick tendered the dealer five shillings, but his performance on the violin had greatly enhanced its value in the mind of the storekeeper and as he hurried away to a place of security he exclaimed: "If a black nagur can git sich chunes out of that fiddle, I'll never sell it at any price, begorrah!"—Buffalo Express.

THE PROGRESS OF TIME

(Concluded from First Page.)

right home to the hearts of the earnest. Bishop Arnett made the closing speech. Why try to describe it? Those who have seen Bishop Arnett in such great gatherings as this one know already just what he can and does do and those who have never seen him on such occasions could not imagine nor understand any merely verbal description. Bishop Turner is the great missionary if the church and is without peer. Bishop Arnett is the arm of African Methodism, which reaches forth to the great white world and grasps its extended hand. He becomes the favorite in such gatherings, no difference who else is present. He is not thought of as one of a distinct variety, but simply wins the people and stands out in the charm of his own great personality. Were it left to any great audience of people over whom he presides to select a bishop, I don't doubt but that the majority would voice the sentiment of a cultured Russian lady at the World's Parliament of Religions, "If we are to have a bishop, give us one like Bishop Arnett."

The day closed and in ten minutes after the benediction had been pronounced darkness filled the vast auditorium and silence reigned in its neighborhood. Lights began to twinkle in tents, cottages, residences and the many windows of the hotels. African Methodism had had her opportunity; she had done her part and the results are now with God. The singing of the splendid choir from Bridge Street Church, Brooklyn, charmed and gladdened the people. In the afternoon the Camden choir stepped forth. The superb bars and the well-conducted music so wrought upon the audience that for fully five minutes the great building rang with a hearty encore. At night this same effect was produced by the Brooklyn choir. Camden and Brooklyn have reason to be highly pleased.

Dr. Parks set out with the intention of having a meeting that would strictly conform to its announced character, a missionary jubilee, and he realized his hopes. This is an unusual achievement, because in almost every great gathering where our white friends are present our speakers drop the topics assigned them and go to discussing the race problem. Because of this there is a growing tendency to exclude colored speakers from many programs.

At Ocean Grove every speaker stuck to his text and thus convinced the thousands present of the fact that the race is actually advancing. Intelligent people know that self-consciousness is a weakness and that true mental strength is characterized by the ability to forget self and think of the matter in hand. Bishop Fitzgerald struck the keynote at the opening when he said: "I recognize in the A. M. E. Church a great and useful division of the Christian army," and this sentiment alone prevailed during the day. Manager Ballord said that the day had been one of the very best of the season.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.

Howard University furnishes superior facilities for higher education. Nine different departments, with seventy-two professors and instructors: Theological Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Law, College, Preparatory, Normal, Industrial, the latter including printing, carpentry, bookbinding, tinning and sewing.

Academic departments open September 21; professional, September 28 to October 3.

For particulars address the President or Secretary.

Don't fail to have a few good books with you, as they will often prove the best acquaintances that you can form while traveling.

Ocean Grove is the heart of the spiritual life of the Methodists of America. The day which we have there each year is the highest reach toward true fellowship which we, as an organization, have a chance to make. On this day connection touches connection and brother meets brother.

It is a line of advance which many of our leaders are not yet able to appreciate and in which they are not at home, but so varied is our great army that there are always hosts ready to enter any door that opens. The opportunity to distribute among such persons the literature of a department of our church is in itself of value beyond computation.

The annual report of the secretary of missions for this year surpasses any official publication of our church and will not fail to do great good for our cause among those to whom it has gone.

J. M. HENDERSON,
New York City.

FREE TO MEN

The Private Formula of a Noted Physician Sent Free to Every Man Who Writes for it

Quickly Restores Weakened Mankind to Strength and Vigor.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a most successful remedy has been found which will quickly cure them of any form of nervous debility, impotency, lost manhood, night losses, lack of vigor, relieve them of all the doubt and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly liable to, and restores the organs to natural strength and vigor of youth. As it costs nothing to get this wonderful formula it would seem that any man, suffering from any form of nervous debility, ought to be deeply interested in such a remedy, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. The remedy in question was the result of many years research as to what combination of medicine would be most effective in restoring to men the strength they need. Send your name and address to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 107 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., stating that you are not writing out of idle curiosity, but wish to make use of the prescription by giving the remedy a trial, will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from.

The object of distributing this information free is to make men better acquainted with the remedies that exert an influence upon debilitated nerves and wasted vigor. Each different drug is throughly explained and the sufferer will thus know what he should use in his particular case in order to get the desired results. Write to-day. There is no doubt about the offer being genuine.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON D. C.

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For training of young men and young women of the colored race. Term opens September 29, 1898.

Normal and Academic Departments Trade School, Scientific, Agricultural and various industries for young men. Domestic Science etc., for young women. Day and night school. For circulars, etc. address:

H. B. FRISSELL, Principal

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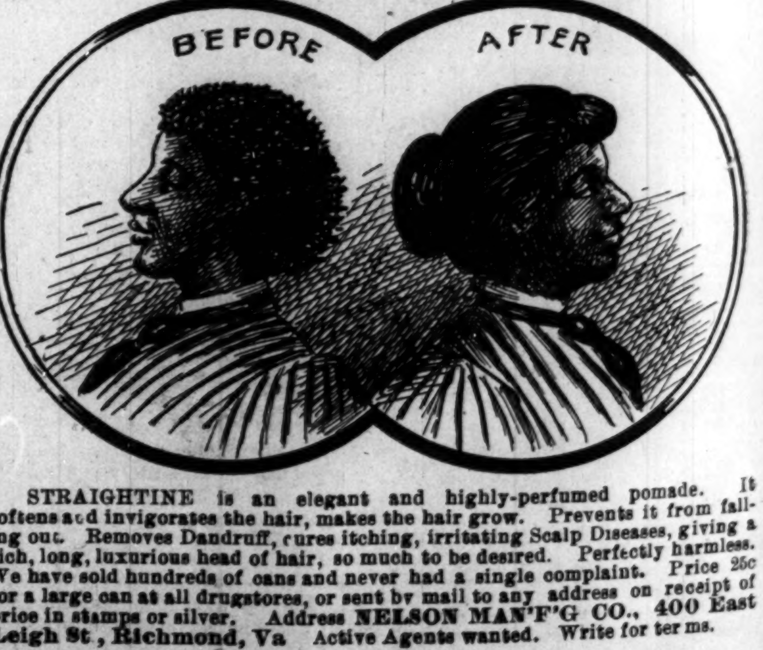
Nelson's STRAIGHTINE MAKES— KNOTTY, KINKY, CURLY HAIR STRAIGHT.



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THE FREEMAN POST OFFICE.

A stamped envelope, plainly addressed, must be enclosed for each letter, and the line of business followed by the person addressed should be given, in order to prevent mistakes.

Note—Professionals and others should bear in mind that all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canada, must be prepaid, otherwise they are not forwarded.

Asher, Wm.
Banta, R. A.
Dudley & Harris.
Fidler, Harry.
Gray, Geo.
Johnson, Isaac
Malone, Prof. Wm
Payn, A. Phil.
Rowe, F.
Sutton, Frank
Selika, Mme.
Smith, Henderson

ROUTE.

Oliver P. Scott's Refined Negro Minstrels—West Superior, Wis., Aug. 8; Chippewa Falls, 9; Eau Claire, 10; Wabash, Minn., 11; Winona, 12; La-Crosse, Wis., 13.

Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrels Festival—Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6-7; Indianapolis, 8-13.

JOHN RUCKER.

John Rucker, star comedian, with Oliver P. Scott's Minstrels, is the public's favorite. Mr. Rucker is better known as the "Alabama Blossom." His greatest success was as "Uncle Amos Jackson" in "Darkest America." His creation as to old men impersonations Mr. Rucker stands second to none. He is without a doubt the best old man in the business. Mr. Rucker's late parody on "I Guess That Wlil Hold You for a While," plainly explaining the war between America and Spain, is a tremendous hit. Another hit of his is "Let Me Come Back Home and Stay," by Ralph Devine. He sends regards to friends of the B. O. of C. P.

* * *

Leroy Bland has recovered from a severe attack of tonsolitas.

* * *

Miss Zoe Ball has signed with the Al Reeves Big Burlesqque Co.

* * *

Fred Simpson sends regards to friends, professional and others.

* * *

S. E. Dodd and "Barrel House" send regards to R. 'N. Thompson, Don Morena and Joe Dobbins.

* * *

Lon Hall, the clever young comedian, wil again be with the Washburn's Double Minstrels.

* * *

Herbert La She, the king of the slack wire will be with John W. Vogel's Mastodon Minstrels this season.

* * *

Henry Austin, Bb cornet, band and orchestra, will join the Washburn Double Minstrels this season.

* * *

Bailey and Kirk, in a new and original musical act, will be with the Jno. W. Vogel Mastodon Minstrels this season.

* * *

Prof. R. N. Thompson, bandmaster of Scott's Refined Negro Minstrels, is making quite a name for himself as an E-flat cornetist and director.

* * *

The Georgia Sextette, with the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Hollands Big Minstrels Festival, is the recipient of two and three encores nightly, singing "Shores of Havana Far Away."

* * *

A good live correspondent is wanted with every colored organization on the road this season for The Freeman. Send for special terms at once.

* * *

Cicero and Harry Reed, the Black Comiques, in their acrobatic act, are winning encores nightly with the Oliver P. Scott Refined Minstrels.

* * *

Prof. H. G. Brown has secured Mr. Edward Stewart, 1st alto and bass viola, of Indianapolis, for his big band and orchestra with the L. W. Washburn's Double Minstrels this season.

* * *

Bob Kemp's new dance to the "Sugar Grinders' Holiday," with the Richards, Fringle, Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrels, brings down the house nightly.

* * *

Martell's "South Before the War" Company has been called for rehearsals on the 7th of August in Chicago at the Adelphia Theater.

* * *

Jas. Lacy's famous concert band, with the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Hollands Big Minstrel Festival, is composed of the following stars: S. E. Dodd, S. B. Foster, A. B. Stokes, cornets; Chas. Alexander, I. N. Smith, J. W. Toomey, F. L. Denton, W. A. Seymour, Bob Kemp, altos; Wm. Hedgepath, P. A. Woods, baritones; John Ward, M. A. (Barrel House) Jordan, W. O. Terry, trombones; Sam Burns, James Randolph, tubas; Dick Thomas, snare drum; W. W. (Squirrel) Walker, bass drum; J. A. Watts, cymbals.

* * *

S. B. Foster is bandmaster of the No. 2 band with the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Hollands Big Minstrels. Buddie Glenn is snare drummer, A. J. Smith bass drummer and Wm. Dixon cymbals.

* * *

All matter for publication in this column must be addressed to J. Harry Jackson, dramatic editor, care The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

John Pittman, slide trombone and viola, late of the Opera House orchestra, Vicksburg, Miss., is meeting with great success filling the same position with Scott's Colored Minstrels. He sends regards to friends.

* * *

The unique quartette, Messrs. Moore, Settle, Baker and Craig, late members of the Primrose and West Minstrels, have signed for the season with Al Reeve's Big Burlesque Co.

* * *

McCarver Brothers, of the Oliver P. Scott Refined Minstrels, with little Willie Jackson as Tilly Ann, are doing a swell cake walk in their act that never fails to draw an encore; in fact, they invariably leave the audience "wanting."

* * *

Prof. Henderson Smith, bandmaster of the famous band last season with "Darkest America," and creator of works of the B. O. of C. P., will be in Indianapolis Tuesday evening, August 9.

* * *

The Imperial Concert Company, under the direction of Prof. L. A. Lucas, is giving a series of concerts in Indianapolis, Ind. Prof. Lucas is negotiating with some of the best talent of the country for his regular concert tour which will open about Sept. 2.

* * *

Jas. A. Willis, magician, had charge of the grand entertainment given in South Bend, Ind., Aug. 3, during the Odd Fellows' convention. Mr. Willis is a magician of no mean ability, having traveled for a number of years as assistant with the late Herrmann. He will pay Indianapolis a visit soon.

* * *

Walter Johnson, baton artist, late of Vogel's "Darkest America" company, joined the Scott's Colored Minstrels at Mt. Clemens, Mich. Walter is undoubtedly the greatest song book seller that ever made a "speil," hence he is "getting by." He is also quite handy with the baton.

* * *

Billy Miller, of Scott's Refined Minstrels, has just written a new parody on "On the Banks of the Wabash," which is setting the house in an uproar every night. He says to all monologue artists and comedians that both of his parodies, "All Spaniards Look Alike to Me" and "On the Banks of the Wabash," will be on sale soon at 25 cents per copy. Watch The Freeman. Regards to B. O. C. P.

* * *

Notes from Oliver P. Scott's Refined Negro Minstrels—The papers were received all O. K. last week ,and the boys were well pleased. Our show is being greeted by large and appreciative audiences wherever we appear. John H. Grant, double bass and tuba, is entering on his second term as K. of the H. J. The boys all say that there is no one else in the company capable of filling that position. Send 25 copies of August 6th.

* * *

Johnson and Cissel, the "Real Rag Time Coons," are meeting with great success wherever they appepar. They were at Jeager's Roof Garden, Buffalo, N. Y., last week, and they were obliged to respond to encores after each turn. They are this week at the Queen City Garden, Elmira, N. Y., weeks of Aug. 8th and 15th re-engaged for Jeager's Roof Garden, week 29th, Cleveland, O., week of Sept. 5th, Star Theater, Niagara Falls, N. Y., after which they intend to Chicago and play right west.

* * *

Notes from Richards, Pringles, Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrels Festival—S. E. Dodd, solo E flat cornetist, with the Big Minstrel Festival, bought a fine gold cornet from C. G. Conn, paying $100 for same. The boys were all invited out to the works while at Elkhart and Mr. Levi, the great cornetist, played several selections for their especial benefit. Jas. Crosby, the "sunburnt comedian," has been troubled with a severe cold, which prevented him from appearing several nights, since Detroit, he has been able to be out again. H. S. Wooten wil sing Windom and Davis' new song, "Why Don't You Write a Letter Home;" J. A. Watt's, "The Mother of the Girl I Love." The big show was a surprise to Detroit theater goers, rounds of applause greeting each performer. Wm. Gauze received a magnificent bouquet over the footlights. Buddie Glenn is funny as ever in his dry description of "One Lunged Lee."

* * *

Mr. Robert P. Jackson sends the following from Chicago: "I deem it my duty to call your attention to the grand banquet given by the Garden City Lodge No. 2, B. O. of C. P., in honor of our gallant Grand Creator of Works Mr. Henderson Smith, which was held here July 28. The banquet was one that is unsurpassed in history and, furthermore, it was one that can not be duplicated. Our large banquet hall was elaborately decorated with plants and flowers that were more numerous than candidates applying for commissions at Washington. The Golden Gate Quartette sang a few songs, which was followed by the presentation of a beautiful Buffalo pin set with diamonds to Mr. Henderson Smith. The presentation was made by Mr. Robert P. Jackson, secretary of the lodge. Mr. Smith responded in the customary manner, thanking the members for their kindness. Dr. A. L. Smith delivered a patriotic speech as the closing number, the eloquence of which would make Senator Thurston, of 'Nebraska, look to his laurels. The entire lodge was present, which numbers in all about 165 persons. One of the best caterers in the city served. The officers of our lodge are: Jas. L. Love, prelate; A. Teranlon, vice; W. F. Taylor, treasurer; F. T. Carey, financial secretary; R. P. Jackson, corresponding secretary; Thos. Grayson, State organizer; J. L. Lewis, inside sentinel; E. S. Thomas, outside sentinel. New York, Cleveland and Detroit papers please copy."

* * *

The Detroit Free Press says under the head of "A Warm Show for a Hot Night:" "Standing room only" was the sign at Whitney's Theater last night at the presentation of Richards and Pringles and Rusco and Holland's Minstrel Festival. The house was filled to overflowing, and the uniform excellence of the show fully justified the large attendance. It was not modern minstrelsy, but genuine old time minstrelsy in fin de siecle dress. Part one of the programme was greeted with especial enthusiasm, the music being catchy and well rendered, the choruses being particularly fine. In the second part a number of specialties shared the honors. Harry Fidler was good as a mimic; Gauze was little short of wonderful in his impersonations of female character; Arthur Maxwell did some very excellent trick bicycle riding; Dan Avery and Miss Lizzie Hardin received an ovation for their work in the "Funny Little Coon;" Jas. Crosby's "Cake Walk" brought down the house. Throughout the entire performance the dancing was of the best, costumes new and attractive, jokes and stories were refreshing and gingery. Billy and Louise Kersands brought back the days of long ago with their "Deacon and Widow." Time may be telling on the top of Billy's head, but it has not had a particle of effect on his funmaking powers. Hasson Ben Ali's acrobatic troupe brought the bill to a hurricane close. been seen in Detroit for many a day, It was a minstrel show such as has not for the entire program was original, crisp, bright and entertaining."

J. HARRY JACKSON.

Interesting Items.

Muncie, Ind., special.—Mrs. P. F. Green has returned from Indianapolis, where she attended the convention last week. * * A party was given at the home of Mrs. H. Adams in honor of the Misses Hattie Rollins and Mattie Cleney, who departed for Cincinnati last Sunday to remain. * * A reception was tendered Miss H. Knox at the home of her brother, Omer Knox, on Tuesday evening. Miss Knox returned to her home in Greenfield Wednesday. * * Mr. and Mrs. H. Philips are parents of a new boy. * * Mr. and Mrs. G. Fletcher have a daughter. * The band gave a concert at the A. M. E. Church Tuesday evening for the purpose of raising the balance of money to get their suits. * * Mrs. Simms was very ill Sunday evening, but is much improved at the present. * * Mr. John Espy entertained company over Sunday. * * Mr. Walter Walters will give a grand concert at the Westside Park August 16. * * Prof. A. Y. King, after spending his vacation here, has returned to Mt. Vernon, Ill., to take charge of his school.

Interesting Items.

Terre Haute, Ind., special.—Mrs. Boswell, of St. Louis ,spent a week here the guest of her mother, Mrs. Sanford, in North Eleventh street. * * Rev. S. Clay contemplates erecting a new Baptist church. * * Rev. J. Siler is erecting a Second A. M. E. church on 'North Eighteenth street. * * A large number attended the picnic at Paris, Ill., the 1st. * * Miss Fannie Whitted, of Rockville, was in the city Friday. * * Mr. Mablin, of Rockville, spent Sunday here. * * Mrs. Lucy Shearer left Wednesday for Chicago to spend a month. * * Rev. Hill, of the Free Will Baptist Church of Cairo, Ill., was in the city. * * Miss Dasie and Curtis Bishop are visiting friends in Mt. Vernon. * * Members of Allen Chapel celebrated Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila and Sampson's victory. The church was beautifully decorated with national colors. Patriotic songs were sung and prominent speakers were heard on the occasion. Mr. Chas. H. Stewart, traveling representative of The Freeman, was in the city last week.

News Notes.

Eufaula, Ala., special.—A grand entertainment was given at Hart's Hall last Friday night by the Earnest Workers of St. Luke's A. M. E. S. S. The amount realized was $12.80. The committee was as follows: Mrs. L. Higgs, Misses Ellen Turner, Saluda Simmons, Edna Anderson, Eliza Ellis, Rosetta Littleton, Nellie B. Wilson, Mamie Askew, Clara Fox, Genia Wilson, Eva Collins, Ilo Dodson, W. S. Smith, Willie Sherman, Miss Elmira Turner, W. H. Wallace. * * The Good Shepherd Society of St. Luke's A. M. E. Church had their quarterly election of officers last Thursday night. Gus Askew, president; W. W. Wallace, vice-president; N. H. Fryer, secretary; Robert Lee, treasurer. * * Farther Littleton Tyler, James Pope, Sr., chaplain; Jacob Jackson and Mrs. Clara Wallace, supporters. * * Shedrick Jordan has opened a fish stand on Randolph street. * * Mrs. Fannie Snellings, of Morris Station, Ga., spent last Thursday in this city. * * An excursion will be run from this city to Montgomery August 11 by the sons and daughters of Charity Lodge No. 5. * * The anniversary services at the First Baptist Church were well attended last Sunday. Rev. C. O. Booth, D. D., State missionary, preached at 11 o'clock. At 3 o'clock Rev. W. C. Banton, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, preached. At 8 o'clock Rev. Robt. Schell. * * Rev. C. O. Booth conducted an institute for ministers at the First Baptist Church.

Items of Interest

Huntington, W .Va., special.—Attorney W. H. Gordon was ailing a few days last week. * * Sherman Levisy, after spending a month with relatives at Cassville, has got back. * * Prof. Carter H. Barnett is visiting his father, Rev. N. Barnett, at Glouster, O. * * Charlie Miller, the heavyweight pugilist of Ohio, was here recently. * * H. J. Gillard is back at his home on Eighth avenue. * * Willis Underwood, George Barnett and Isaiah Scott were crushing hearts at Portsmouth, O., Sunday of the past week. * * Mr. Pearl Seals and Miss Lena Washington spent a couple of days of last week in Ashland. * * Dr. W. L. Kearney and Delegates Henry Carter and Wm. Craney have returned from the K. of P. Grand Lodge meeting, which was held at Parkersburg last week. * * Mr. Richard Johnson and wife, accompanied by Mrs. Herman Johnson, have been for the past dozen days or so fiishing and hunting in the wilds of Kentucky. * * The next meeting of the Sewing Circle will probably have to hold overtime, though nobody can guess what for. * * They also visited Portsmouth, Ironton and Greenup before returning home. * * Miss Martha Faucett, of Ironton, is here calling on relatives in the east end this week. * * Miss Bettie Heider, aged 44, died Thursday, July 28, at the residence of her brother, Mr. John Heider, on Sixth avenue. Funeral from residence following day. * * Edna, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. Elias West, of Seventh avenue, had a narrow escape from death Saturday afternoon, when attempting to cross a street car track. She was knocked down, trampled on by the horses, picked up just in the nick of time. Her legs were badly mangled, though she is improving at this writing. * * Mr. Sam Graves arived here last week. * * Mr. Sam Robinson has accepted the position of chief cook at the Carolina Hotel.

Newsy Notes.

Logansport, Ind., special.—Misses Kitty Mann, of Indianapolis, and Nora Roberts, of Kokomo, spent Sunday with Mrs. James Carter. * * Several young men came from Peru Sunday to witness the game of ball between the Up-to-Dates and Globes. * * Mrs. A. J. Allen's mother, Mrs. J. Kennedy, of Clarksville, Tenn., is improving slowly. * * Master Orval Turner spent Sunday in Ft. Wayne with his aunt, Mrs. S. A. Raines. * * Sunday was quarterly meeting and it was a success spiritually. * * Mr. M. Strothers is seriously ill. * * Mrs. Geo. Allen is very ill. * Little Miss Josie White, of Sydney, Ill., is spending the summer with Mrs. C. S. Jones. * * Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Anderson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. King. * * The Ladies' Union give a picnic at Spencer's Park last Thursday. A

Jottings—Personals.

Demopolis, Ala., special. — On Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock the A. M. E. Zion Church groaned beneath her overflowing guests, who were anxious to witness the marriage ceremony of Prof. Ulysses Simpson Jones and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Harwell in wedlock. Long before the bridal party came the galleries of those living near the church were packed with anxious watchers who could not secure entrance to the church because of the tremendous crush. The altar was artistically decorated with palms and flowers and was bright with many lamps. The handsome bride was dressed in a lovely white satin dress, en train, wearing a veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a diamond ring and beautiful diamond breast pin. The groom is principal of the Black Belt Normal Institute and has built up an enviable reputation as a teacher. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Frank Harwell and has spent a great deal of her time in cities of the Northwest. She is an excellent musician. Their present from both whites and colored were very valuable and useful articles.

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MENTION THIS PAPER.

CUBANS AS ALLIES.

MR. PEPPER GIVES HIS VIEWS AS TO THEIR VALUE.

Thinks They Will Cause No Trouble—New Arrivals In Cuba Fomented the Difficulty Between Shafter and Garcia, He Declares—Effect of Meddlers.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, who was with the American army until after the capitulation of Santiago, returned to Washington. As he has probably been in closer contact with the Cuban insurgents than any other American and has as good a knowledge of their struggles and their general character, he was asked to give his views as to the campaign made by General Shafter and also as to the reported difficulty between the American commander and General Garcia, the Cuban leader. Mr. Pepper said:

"There seems a disposition now to question the effectiveness of the Cubans as allies and to predict that when the Spanish forces have evacuated Santiago the next business of the American army of occupation will be to 'settle' the insurgents. It might be well to await the full statement of the misunderstanding between General Garcia and General Shafter before drawing conclusions of a permanent split. Twenty thousand American soldiers were engaged in the operations before Santiago. The Cubans numbered 4,000, yet it was assumed by many that they would show up as conspicuously as our own troops. Garcia was blamed for letting General Pando get into the city with 5,000 Spanish reenforcements, but when it subsequently appeared that neither Pando nor the reenforcements were there nothing was said.

"The Cubans offered as allies to the American army the men who had for three years been engaged in a bushwhacking, guerrilla warfare. The mass of them presented themselves at Baiquiri and Siboney barefooted and in their shirt tails, and most of their shirts were ribbons of rags. They were greedy for the rations issued, and in two weeks they did not succeed in satisfying a three years' hunger. The American soldiers were also hungry during several days, but they knew of the 'tomorrow' habit, and they never thought of putting off the fighting till their stomachs were full. The Cubans, under the instructions that had been given, were not placed in the vanguard in taking the blockhouses and forts, and it is unquestionably true that they did not share to an appreciable extent in those assaults. It was a method of fighting of which they had no conception, but this was not surprising. The foreign military attaches who watched the two days' battles were frank in their own expressions of opinion whether trained European soldiers could have been led or driven against fortified positions when the artillery had failed, as it did in those instances, and the American troops took the intrenchments by common impulse without being either led or driven. As to whether the Cuban troops failed in anything that was expected of them or in any duty assigned to them the American commanders are competent judges.

"I do not believe that the Cubans, who for three years kept up the fight against the Spanish troops in the bushes and in the mountains at such tremendous sacrifices, will ever be a cause of trouble to the United States. It is because of their endurance that the flag of Spain is disappearing from the West Indies. That the superior force of the United States has been necessary to cause its disappearance does not change the conditions. The present trouble is not due to the Cubans who have been fighting for three years. It seems to be fermented by those who during that time were in the United States. Some of them went back under the wing of the American army, and they were becoming pretty numerous. Most of them are bad advisers and mischief makers. It is unfortunate that some of them seem to have ingratiated themselves into General Garcia's confidence.

"In the conditions which obtained at Santiago it was better that no Cuban troops should enter the city until the Spanish soldiers had been embarked. This was a temporary condition, and, though General Garcia's susceptibilities might have been wounded by it, his good sense would probably have prevented complaint if he had been left to himself. The presence with his command of some recent arrivals from New York explains his grievance, though it does not justify his course. General Wood has been emptying the jails and prisons of political prisoners who were found there, imprisoned under Spanish judicial processes without trial and without recourse. The Cubans may be pardoned if they failed to understand even the temporary continuance of the Spanish judicial officers who were responsible for their imprisonment. Their co-operation with such officials could hardly be hearty, and their acceptance under implied penalty of future disbarment in civil government if they refused would not be valuable. There are problems enough in the future control of Cuba. Their solution will not be aided by dependence on a remnant of Spanish officialism which was part of a rotten system. The Cubans on their part, in dealing with the United States, cannot afford to let meddlers who have not shared in their struggle for freedom influence their course."—Washington Star.

Simply a Lye.

And now comes the story that there are many cities in Spain that are scarcely less filthy than is Santiago and that cleanliness is not a virtue of the average Iberian. They probably export all their castile soap.—Boston Herald.

He Plays the Full Nine Innings.

When George Dewey announces a bombardment, the world can depend on a performance. George doesn't issue rain checks or doctor's certificates at his box office.—Washington Post.

HE SAVED THE DAY.

How General Wheeler's Warlike Spirit Prevented a Retreat at San Juan.

A man can get old, but the warlike spirit seems never to perish. If the American army in Cuba today had the opportunity to vote for a leader, it is probable that "Old Joe" Wheeeler of Confederate army fame would get the majority of votes.

Sick and weak from hardship, this veteran arose from his bed on July 1 and went forth into battle. His temperature on the day before was 102 degrees, but the boom of the cannon acted as a tonic, and he went to the front in spite of the advice of his physician. He rode about the firing line all day fearlessly and with a word of encouragement for all.

After ten hours of fighting El Caney had been taken and the blockhouse at San Juan had been wrested from the enemy. With the fall of night came doubt and discouragement. The list of dead and wounded was appalling. Almost an eighth of the army had been swept away, as far as its fitness for real fighting was concerned.

There was a consultation of generals and leading officers at General Shafter's headquarters. More than one voice proclaimed that we had taken positions which could not be held and advised that our army retreat to a safer position.

But it was here that this lionlike old man was heard. He made a speech which will some day be held as a part of the history of the nation.

He spoke wrathfully and maybe angrily.

"Never!" shouted Wheeler. "We will not give up one inch of the ground we have taken today. Not one inch! Do you all understand that? Not one inch!"

And "Fighting Joe" saved the day. His voice carried the meeting, and there was no retreat on the part of our forces. The moral effect on the army of giving up ground so hardly fought for would have been demoralizing. But the Spaniards did try to recover the positions they lost in the night attack which they made. How they were driven back has already been told. It was said by a Cuban priest who came out of Santiago that the Spaniards lost over 1,000 killed and wounded that night.—John M. Maxwell in Chicago Tribune.

BEANS VERSUS BULLETS.

The Former Is the More Effective Weapon Against the Spaniards.

There is something quite refreshing about the way the Spanish garrisons in eastern Cuba are surrendering. All that seems to be necessary to convince them of the desirability of becoming prisoners of war with a promise of a free ride to Spain is a glimpse of Toral's army at Santiago.

Lieutenant Miley of General Shafter's staff makes a little excursion almost daily to Palma, Soriano, Hongo or some other fortress in the interior and gives a glowing account of the surrender idea. The Spanish officers want to see for themselves. They return with Miley to Santiago. There is a tantalizing odor of American bacon and beans hanging over the city. In the cafes and saloons there is much gayety and many rounds of free drinks.

Then there is the certainty of a speedy return to mother, home and friends. We can fancy the wily Miley saying, "Have one with me, senor," as he prepares to bid goodby to his guests. Certain it is that they gallop back to their mates, and surrender follows just as surely. This mode of procedure reflects great credit upon Spanish intelligence. It shows that the dons know a good thing when they see it and are pushing it along. The diet furnished to the prisoners by the American commissary is said to have a remarakble effect upon them. Many are showing a desire to become citizens of the United States or to remain in Cuba under the delightful conditions now prevailing in and around Santiago. Bacon and beans, not bullets, may be the ammunition of the bloodless wars of the future.—St. Louis Republic.

Had Better Not Deny Us.

A thorough understanding of American character would make the powers hesitate to decide that we couldn't have any particular thing whether we wanted it before or not.—Detroit Tribune.

It Will Be Useful.

The foreign trade of Porto Rico amounted to $36,000,000 last year. We can use this in our business.—Syracuse Standard.

FLASHES OF WAR.

Seven thousand Spanish troops surrendered at Guantanamo Lieutenant Colonel Rosell, who received the surrender, said that the soldiers were literally starving.

Lieutenant Hobson recommends for the raising of the Colon the purchasing of all the pontoons available in the United States and the expenditure of $20,000 for air bags.

Natives of the Philippine islands now in England, France and Belgium cabled to President McKinley beseeching him not to turn the Philippine islands back to Spain.

Investigation of the prisons of Santiago has revealed many cases of inhumanity, many prisoners being held either without trial or long after the expiration of their sentences.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times doubts that the Spanish cabinet will have the moral courage to accept the responsibility for granting the concessions demanded by the United States.

The queen regent of Spain, already nearly exhausted by the cares of her distressed kingdom, went to her private prayer room on learning that her son had fallen ill, dropped to her knees and wept bitterly.

Quaint Fashions In Manilla.

Gem of the orient earth and open sea,
Manilla, that in thy lap and on thy breast
Hath gathered beauties all the loveliest,
On which the sun smiles in his majesty,

and so on. The quatrain, with an unimportant emendation, is from Bawring. It sounds fine and rings false. Manilla used to be regarded as the most fortunately situated city in the world. Just why is a problem. Set beneath a torrid sky, remote from the routes of commerce, it has squatted, unheeding and practically unheeded, the capital of a stretch of unfortunate isles. Visitors have been infrequent. The earliest was Magellan. The most recurrent has been the typhoon. The most pertinacious has been the earthquake.

Objects of interest are few. Among them is the mestizo. Superstitious as a ballad, languorous as a serenade, she floats, a human butterfly, along the scarlet lanes. Another feature is the climate. Fancy a pastille burning in a vapor bath. The atmosphere has the savor of cachous and the bite of red peppers. Costume, in consequence, is brief. The mantilla of the mestizo is her hair. Her raiment is silk, very bright, very loose. The male half caste wears trousers and a shirt. The tails of the latter are not always tucked in. On high days he flaunts them. The effect is neat, not gaudy. So much for local fashion.—Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly.

To Preserve Health.

People should sleep on their right sides and avoid the habit of making plans when in bed. Eight hours should be spent in sleep. The window should be open all night, and the quantity of coverings should be regulated by a thermometer. The morning tub should be at the temperature of the body. Exercise should be taken before breakfast by those who are robust; those who are weakly should take a glass of milk and a biscuit before going out. The eating of fat should be cultivated, as it feeds the little cells, which destroy disease germs. Intoxicants destroy these cells. Animals are apt to carry disease germs; therefore, children should not be allowed to pet and fondle stray cats, dogs, etc. Three Ds should be particularly watched—drinking water, dampness and drains. If a child is threatened with a cold, strip his feet and fairly toast them before the fire for nearly half an hour, till they are throughly heated through. Then put him to bed and rub his chest with goose grease or vaselin until it glows, and have him drink a cup of very hot milk. Few colds will survive this treatment.

The Supreme Tenor.

Louis Gallet, a French musician, presented himself at the director's room at the Grand Opera in Paris one evening during the administration of Eugene Ritt. The latter was a great stickler for the dignity of the place and remarked as the visitor took off his topcoat that he was not in evening dress.

"Yes, my dear director," returned Gallet, "I am come just as I was. So very much pressed. However, I have not had to cross the theater."

"Ah," Ritt sighed, "but on the stage of the Opera one ought always to be in evening dress."

"Nevertheless," Gallet answered lightly, "I just now saw Jean de Reszke very stylish, no doubt, but in a frock coat—a frock coat!"

"Yes, yes, no doubt, but—but—he is a tenor!"—Exchange.

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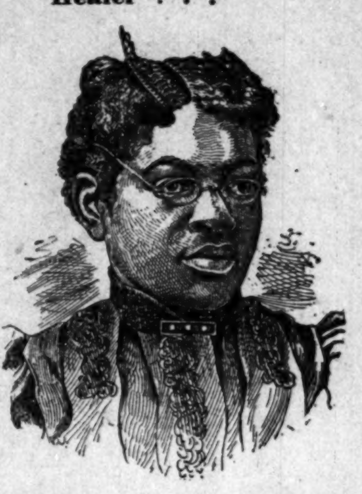

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Prices: Blood Tonic, $1; Liniment, 50 cents; Hair Grower, 50; Mustache Grower, 25; Hair Oil, 25; Wash for Skin, 25; Mexican Indian, 10c a cake.

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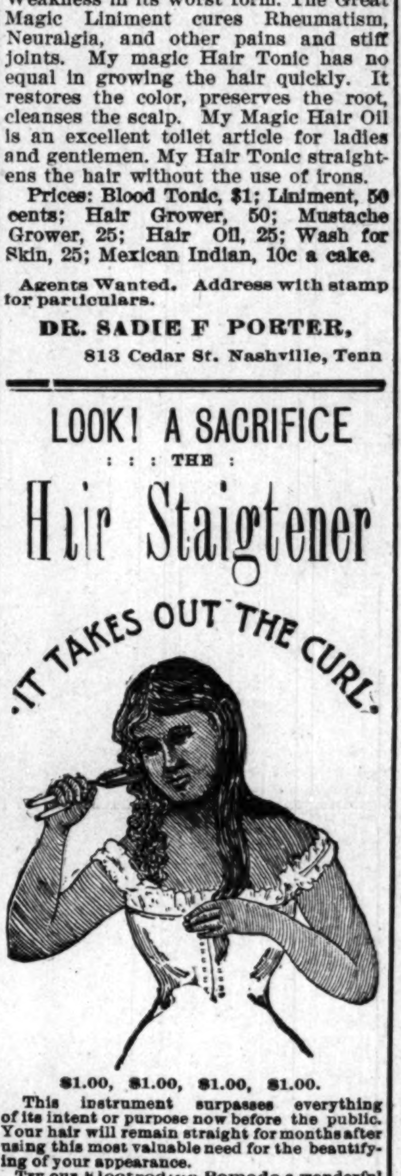
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Editor The Freeman:—We tender our thanks to you for the valuable service your paper has done and is still doing for us in our business. We can truthfully say that The Freeman is second to none in this country. Every citizen of this Union can profit by reading The Freeman. We congratulate the editor and bid him God speed in helping to mold and shape public opinion for the better. We shall use our influence in favor of your paper among our many friends. Respectfully,

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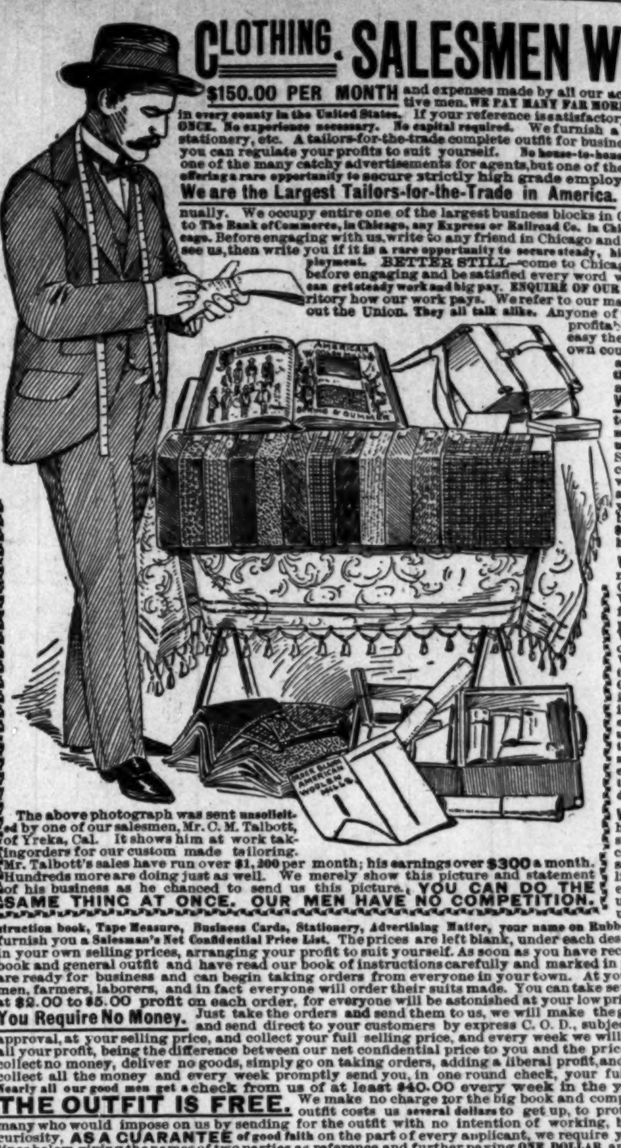
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We want to engage you to take orders for our made-to-order and measure custom tailoring (Men's Suits, Pants and Overcoats). We put you in the way to take orders from almost every man in your county, a business better than a store with $20,000 stock. With us you have no competition.

We are the Largest makers in America of fine Custom-made Clothing. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills. We control the product of several woolen mills. We operate the most extensive and economic Custom Tailoring plants in existence, thus reducing the price of made-to-order suits to $5.00 and upwards; pants from $1.50 to $5, prices so low that nearly everyone in your county will be glad to have their clothing made to order and measure.

The above photograph was sent unsolicited by one of our salesmen, Mr. C. M. Talbott, of Yreka, Cal. It shows him at work taking orders for our custom made tailoring. Mr. Talbott's sales have run over $1,200 per month; his earnings over $300 a month. Hundreds more are doing just as well. We merely show this picture and statement of his business as he chanced to send us this picture. YOU CAN DO THE SAME THING AT ONCE. OUR MEN HAVE NO COMPETITION.

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Sign your name on above line.

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Name of Postoffice, County and State on above line.

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On the above two lines give as reference the names of two men over 21 years of age who know you one year or longer

For any further particulars address your letter plainly to
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(To our readers: This firm is thoroughly reliable, this offer is bonafide, honorable and liberal and a grand opportunity for industrious men to get steady and profitable employment.—Editor.)

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Lv. Chicago 2:45 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 8:58 p. m.
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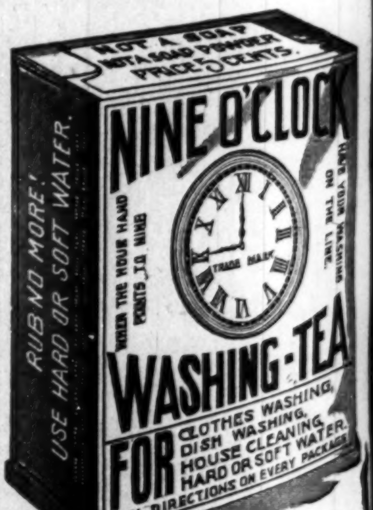
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HOW HOBSON ESCAPED.

Detailed Account of the Eventful Night at Santiago.

OUR HERO'S VIVID NARRATIVE.

The Merrimac's Brave Crew Clung to a Pontoon Raft Until Morning—Their Teeth Chattered With the Cold—Hobson Hailed the Launch Which Rescued His Party—Admiral Cervera Helped Drag the Lieutenant on Board—Experiences In Morro Castle.

Lieutenant Hobson a few days ago, while in New York city on one of the many flying visits which he has made since his arrival from Santiago, related to a small party of friends the details of his escape from the collier Merrimac and of his subsequent capture by the Spaniards.

"It was dark when we started in toward the strait," said Lieutenant Hobson in giving his narrative, "and it was darker when we got the ship into position. We all knew that we were taking desperate chances, and in order to be unincumbered when we got into the water we stripped down to our underclothing. The ship gave a heave when the charges exploded, and as she sank with a lurch at the bow we got over her sides. That we got into the water is nearly all we know of what happened in that rather brief period. Some sprang over the ship's sides, but more than one of us was thrown over the rail by the shock and the lurching of the ship.

"It was our plan to escape on a catamaran float which lay on the roof of the midship house. One of the greatest dangers of the thing was that of being caught in the suction made by the ship as she went down, so we tied the float to the taffrail, giving it slack line enough, as we thought, to let it float loose after the ship had settled into her resting place. I swam away from the ship as soon as I struck the water, but I could feel the eddies drawing me backward in spite of all I could do. That did not last very long, however, and as soon as I felt the tugging ease I turned and struck out for the float, which I could see dimly bobbing up and down over the sunken hull.

"The Merrimac's masts were plainly visible, and I could see the heads of my seven men as they followed my example and made for the float also. We had expected, of course, that the Spaniards would investigate the wreck, but we had no idea that they would be at it as quickly as they were. Before we could get to the float several rowboats and launches came around the bluff from inside the harbor. They had officers on board and armed marines as well, and they searched that passage, rowing backward and forward, until the next morning. It was only by good luck that we got to the float at all, for they were upon us so quickly that we had barely concealed ourselves when a boat with quite a large party on board was right beside us.

"Unfortunately, we thought then, but it turned out afterward that nothing more fortunate than that could have happened to us, the rope with which we had secured the float to the ship was too short to allow it to swing free, and when we reached it we found that one of the pontoons was entirely out of the water and the other one was submerged. Had the raft lain flat on the water we could not have got under it and would have had to climb up on it to be an excellent target for the first party of marines that arrived. As it was, we could get under the raft and by putting our hands through the crevices between the slats which formed its deck we could hold our heads out of water and still be unseen. That is what we did, and all night long we staid there with our noses and mouths barely out of water.

"None of us expected to get out of the affair alive, but luckily the Spaniards did not think of the apparently damaged, half sunken raft floating about beside the wreck. They came to within a cable's length of us at intervals of only a few minutes all night. We could hear their words distinctly and even in the darkness could distinguish an occasional glint of light on the rifle barrels of the marines and on the lace of the officers' uniforms. We were afraid to speak above a whiser, and for a good while—in fact, whenever they were near us—we breathed as easily as we could. I ordered my men not to speak unless to address me, and with one exception they obeyed.

"After we had been there an hour or two the water, which we found rather warm at first, began to get cold, and my fingers ached where the wood was pressing into them. The clouds, which were running before a pretty stiff breeze when we went in, blew over, and then by the starlight we could see the boats when they came out of the shadows of the cliffs on either side, and even when we could not see them we knew that they were still near, because we could hear very plainly the splash of the oars and the grinding of the oarlocks.

"Our teeth began to chatter before very long, and I was in constant fear that the Spaniards would hear us when they came close. It was so still then that the chattering sound seemed to us loud as a hammer, but the Spaniards' ears were not sharp enough to hear it. My men tried to keep their teeth still, but it was hard work and not attended with any great success at the best. We all knew that we would be shot if discovered by an ordinary seaman or a marine, and I ordered my men not to stir, as the boats having officers on board kept well in the distance. One of my men disobeyed my orders and started to swim ashore, and I had to call him back. He obeyed at once, but my voice seemed to create some commotion among the boats, and several of them appeared close beside us before the disturbance in the water made by the man swimming had disappeared. We thought it was all up with us then, but the boats went away into the shadows again.

"When daylight came a steam launch full of officers and marines came out from behind the cliff that hid the fleet and harbor and advanced toward us. All the men on board were looking curiously in our direction. They did not see us. Knowing that some one of rank must be on board, I waited until the launch was quite close and hailed her. My voice produced the utmost consternation on board. Every one sprang up, the marines crowded to the bow, and the launch's engines were reversed. She not only stopped, but she backed off until nearly a quarter of a mile away, where she staid. The marines stood ready to fire at the word of command when we clambered out from under the float. There were ten of the marines, and they would have fired in a minute had they not been restrained.

"I swam toward the launch, and then she started toward me. I called out in Spanish, 'Is there an officer on board?' An officer answered in the affirmative, and then I shouted in Spanish again, 'I have seven men to surrender.' I continued swimming, and when I reached the side of the launch I was seized and pulled out of the water. As I looked up when they were dragging me into the launch I saw that it was Admiral Cervera himself who had hold of me. He looked at me rather dubiously at first, because I had been down in the engine room of the Merrimac, where I got covered with oil, and that with the soot and coal dust made my appearance most disreputable. I had put on my officer's belt before sinking the Merrimac as a means of identification, no matter what happened to me, and when I pointed to it in the launch the admiral understood and seemed satisfied. The first words he said to me when he learned who I was were, 'Bienvenido sea usted,' which means, 'You are welcome.' My treatment by the naval officers and that of my men also was courteous all the time that I was a prisoner. They heard my story, as much of it as I could tell, but sought to learn nothing more.

"My men were rescued from the float, and we were taken to the shore, and we were all placed in a cell in Morro Castle. I asked permission to send a note to Admiral Sampson and wrote it, but when Admiral Cervera learned of it he came to me and said that General Linares would not permit me to send it. The admiral seemed greatly worried, but it was not until a day or two later that I learned what was on his mind. That same day he said he would send a boat to the fleet to get clothes for us and that the men who went in the boat could tell Admiral Sampson that we were safe. I learned later that General Linares was inclined to be ugly, and that Admiral Cervera wished to get word to our fleet as soon as possible that we were safe, knowing that then General Linares would learn that the fleet knew it, and he would not dare to harm us.

"When we were first placed in Morro, the solid doors to our cells were kept closed for an hour or two, but when we objected to that the admiral ordered that they be thrown open. Then we had a view of Santiago harbor, the city and the Spanish fleet. All of the officers of the army and fleet called on us that day, and their treatment of us was most considerate and courteous. General Linares did not call, but sent word that as all the others had called he thought that a visit from him was not included in his duties. I do not know what he meant by that, but am sure that we do not owe our safety to him.

"We were still in Morro Castle when Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago. The windows in the side of our cell opened west across the harbor entrance, and we could hear and see the shells as they struck. We knew that we would not be fired upon, as word had gone out as to where we were, so we sat at the windows and watched the shells. Each one sung a different tune as it went by. The smaller shells moaned or screeched as they passed, but the 13 inch shells left a sound behind them like that of the sudden and continued smashing of a huge pane of glass. The crackling was sharp and metallic, something like sharp thunder without the roar, and the sound continued, but decreased after the shell had gone. In many cases the shells struck projecting points of rock and, ricochetting, spun end over end across the hills. The sound they made as they struck again and again was like the short, sharp puffs of a locomotive starting with a heavy train.

"We were in Morro Castle four days, and only once did I feel alarmed. The day before we were taken into the city of Santiago I saw a small boat start from the harbor with a flag of truce up. When I asked one of the sentries what it meant, I was told that the boat had gone out to tell our fleet that my men and I had already been taken into the city. Then I feared that Morro would be bombarded at once and believed it to be a scheme got up by General Linares to end us. We were taken to the city the next day and were safe any way then.

"In the city we were treated with the same consideration by the naval officers and the army officers, with the exception of General Linares, which we got on the day of our capture. I believe that we owe to Admiral Cervera our exchange and a great deal more in the way of good treatment that we would not otherwise have received. General Linares had no good blood for us, nor did the soldiers and marines, who would have shot us on sight the night that we went into the harbor."—New York Sun.

Tennessee Girls' Serenade.

A number of Tennessee girls visited the encampment at Chickamauga one day recently and serenaded the Missouri troops with this song:

'Tis hard for you uns to live in camp,
'Tis hard for you uns to fight the dons,
'Tis hard for you uns and we uns to part,
'Cause you uns has got we uns' heart.

MASON ON THE FUTURE.

The Senator Opposes Placing Our Flag Over Any People Against Their Wishes.

Notwithstanding a light fall of rain and threats of a heavy storm Senator William E. Mason had an audience of about 4,000 at the Monona Lake assembly the other afternoon near Madison, Wis. His subject was "The Evolution of a Nation," and as expected he dwelt with the present war. He gained the good will of his audience at the start by taking off his eyeglasses and wiping them as a means of calling attention to his optical defects and saying jocularly, "That's why I'm not at the front with Bryan." Getting down to the present situation he said:

"But what of the future? I am asked that every hour of the day. How about the new territory? Will we keep Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine islands? Are we to have some indemnity for the loss of men and money? Can we not put our flag over all the islands on the sea? To answer these questions would take more wisdom than I ever hope to possess. The future is a sealed book. Events are moving rapidly. The people, I believe, have confidence that neither the executive nor the legislative power will do any cowardly or selfish act. I, speaking now as a citizen, am opposed to the whole doctrine of imperialism. I would never put the flag that I love above any nation in the world against their wishes. Spanish sovereignty must go, and go to stay forever, from the continent if our flag stays in the sky. Spain has been weighed and found wanting, but it does not necessarily mean that we are to force our flag above the islands of the sea against the wishes of a downtrodden people who have been robbed for centuries by Spain and to whose gallant defense we promised the world that we would unselfishly go. We ought not to profess to the world that we are the good Samaritan if we are to carry a bag on our backs wherein to deposit the profits of our holy calling."—New York Sun.

GARCIA'S TROOPS PRAISED.

General Ludlow Declared They Fought Bravely and Did Not Shirk Duty.

The following letter, written by General William Ludlow, who commanded the American right, to General Garcia after the fall of Santiago, seems to show that much credit is due to the Cuban troops for the services they rendered during the investment of the Spanish stronghold, in spite of reports to the contrary:

NEAR SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 15, 1898.

DEAR GENERAL GARCIA—I beg to congratulate you as well as ourselves on what seems now to have been a fortunate solution of the Santiago problem, resulting in the success of our combined forces in the taking of the city, the departure of the Spaniards and the restoration of peace in Santiago.

Permit me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defense of the investment of the city. Your people have accomplished an immense amount of work, with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right. I make this statement, general, personally and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their co-operation than perhaps any other.

I desire to thank you also for the services of General Sanchez and his troops, which were placed at my disposal, and I desire to commend General Sanchez to your favorable consideration. He has promptly and willingly complied with every demand I made on him and has performed valuable service in extending our right flank to reach the cemetery and cover the Cobre road. I shall take another occasion to thank you for the innumerable personal courtesies that you and the officers of your command have shown me and which I hope to have an opportunity to repay in some wise hereafter. I beg to remain your very obedient servant, WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Brigadier General United States Army.

—Philadelphia Press.

"No Bullet to Kill Him."

Mr. W. Z. Larned received another letter recently from his son, William A. Larned, the famous tennis player, who is a member of the troop of rough riders. In the course of his letter Larned says: "We crossed a small river any way we could and deployed into a field and charged a hill held by the Spanish. A good many were killed, among them our captain, whom I heard say just before he was shot, 'There is no bullet made that can kill me.' It was about five minutes after that he was shot in the mouth and killed."—Summit (N. J.) Record.

There Must Be No Manana Business.

We trust that peace is at hand. The war was ill advised on Spain's part; on ours it was a necessity. She should have sued for peace weeks ago, when she might have had better terms. Now she must accept ours, and we very much fear that she will not do so at once. If Spain is in earnest, there must be no "manana" business.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Whose?

He wrapt his colors round his breast
On a blood red field of Spain.
—Mrs. Hemans.

Whose sons are these? I do not know,
Nor where their firesides be,
But there is valor on each brow,
Heart love for liberty.

Within the eyes now veiled in death,
Brave hosts across the main,
Not one is lost who perisheth
Of all that glorious train.

War hath its triumphs o'er the grave,
In flame of fame to rest
They fight and fail, the flag they save—
Ours, for all love them best.

Whose sons are dead? By moon and star
Immortal now they lie.
On, on, dark chariot of war,
They feared them not to die!

Dead? Yea, of fulfilled renown!
What more might heroes own?
With pulse of fire they laid them down,
Each called the flag his own.

Let no lament, the wild or deep,
Or wave of vain regret
Break stainless glory of their sleep—
Our sons, we have them yet!

—E. S. L. Thompson in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

SUMMER HAVENS.

Attractive Resorts for Rest and Recreation. Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the Ocean, in the Mountains of the East, and in the Lake Region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania Route. For a copy please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Agent, or address your request to W. W. RICHARDSON, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

REDUCED FARES

to various points via Pennsylvania Line. Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

TO DALLAS TEX.,—June 11 and 12, account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Return limit June 28.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address W. W. Richardson, D. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Beautiful Winona

a delightful summer haven. Winona Lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle Lake) is an attractive haven on the Pennsylvania Lines near Warsaw, Indiana. As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, include all the comforts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the comodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona Lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer School is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An ampitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until September 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until October 31.

Full information about the attractions at Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. VAN DUSEN, Cheif

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MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your future husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husbands. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
202 West 31st St.,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mention The Freeman.

January, 1898.—Editor The Freeman: Enclosed find pay for this year's subscription to Freeman. So old and reliable acquaintance, so unswerving an advocate of the rights of the Afro-American cannot be easily dispensed with. Yours,
D. A. Straker, Detroit, Mich.

Editor The Freeman:—I am confident that The Freeman excels all other journals published by colored Americans. It is a great national paper and ought to be read by every colored man and woman everywhere. Faithfully yours, Moses Dickson, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor Freeman:

I very much admire the position you have taken as regards the duty of the Negroes of this country in the present Spanish-American war. I mail you a copy of the leading daily of this city, which contains an article on this matter, the first mention or reference that has appeared in it since the war began. I wanted to see the Negro go on record in this daily. Yours
J. W. SCOTT.
Douglass School, Huntington W. Va.

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INDIANAPOLIS to CINCINNATI

6 Trains every weekday. Parlor Chairs and Cafe Carsoon Day Trains.

DAYTON LINE

5 Trains every weekday to Dayton.

FAST TIME BETWEEN

Indianapolis AND COLUMBUS PITTSBURG

Through Sleeping Cars to

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA,

Via B. & O. Railway.

MICHIGAN LINE.

2 trains every weekday to Toledo.
2 trains every weekday to Detroit.
Vestibuled Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

G. W. Hayler, D. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.
D. G Edwards, Passenger Traffic Manager

THE VANDALIA LINE

THE SHORTEST LINE FOR

St. Louis and the West

Leave Indianapolis,	Arrive at Terre Haute,	Arrive St. Louis,
No. 15, 7:20 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	
No. 5, 8:10 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
No. 21, 12:35 p. m.	2:35 p. m.	7:12 p. m.
No. 11, 7:05 p. m.	8:55 a. m.	1:44 a. m.
No. 7, 11:20 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	7:00
No. 8, Ex. Sun. 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute,		

DAILY.

No. 15, daily 7:20 a. m. for Terre Haute.
No. 8, Ex. Sunday 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute

All trains carry first-class coaches. 12:40 Noon train has Parlor and Dining Cars for St. Louis. 11:20 p. m. train has local Sleeping Cars starting from Indianapolis for St. Louis and Evansville, open every night at 8:30. All trains enter the Union Passenger Station at Terre Haute and St. Louis.

Ticket offices, No. 48 West Washington street and Union Station.

W. W. Richardson,
District Passenger Agt.
Indianapolis, Ind

E. A. Ford, G P. A.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Curly Hair Made Straight By

TAKEN FROM LIFE.
BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

OZONIZED OX MARROW

(COPYRIGHTED.)

This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and silky, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. (formerly Buck & Rayner). Their reputation is a guarantee that it is perfectly pure and harmless. Beware of imitations. Get the genuine as it never fails. A toilet necessity for ladies and gentlemen. Thousands who have used our original Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its superior merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in first-class toilet goods, or we will send you, express paid, 3 bottles for $1.40 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post-office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.,
15 Washington St., Chicago.

CHEAPEST

AS WELL AS BEST.

TWO POUNDS OF CREAM OF WHEAT

At the proportion of three-quarters of a cup of CREAM OF WHEAT to one quart of water (which is the recipe for Breakfast Porridge shown on our package)

MAKES ELEVEN QUARTS COOKED FOOD.

You need not take our word for it, but can figure it out for yourself. As against this,

TWO POUNDS OF OATMEAL

At the invariable recipe which is shown on all oatmeal packages,

MAKES SIX QUARTS COOKED FOOD.

As practically the only criticism on CREAM OF WHEAT has been that it was too expensive, it will pay you to figure

WHICH IS THE CHEAPER.

Which is the BEST we will leave our customers to judge. But

DO NOT BE LED ASTRAY BY

The specious argument that because oatmeal sells for less money per package it is the cheapest.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS

Have had their day. The proof of the matter is in the cooking of the food. We are not saying a word against oatmeal as a food, but simply answering the principal objection urged by the oatmeal people against CREAM OF WHEAT.

CREAM OF WHEAT CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ask your grocer for it or send to us for sample.

For sale by—Frank E. Janes, 107-113 N. Deleware street.

THE FREEMAN, Only $1.50.

Not Alone
For Your Accomodation

Our Mail Order Department is maintained for two good reasons besides the accomodation it affords out-of-town customers. We can frequently make a profit at prices that would mean a loss to smaller dealers and in addition we like to supply such wants as we can by mail, so that when you come to Indianapolis you will remember it leading dry goods store to be

L. S. Ayres & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Sole Agents for IMPROVED STANDARD PATTERNS.

TOWN TALK.

Mrs. L. B. Johnson is visiting in the city.

Harry Bass, of Connersville, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Chives are visiting in St. Louis.

Mr. Phillip Miller, of Chicago, was in the city last week.

Miss Amanda Rogers will spend Sunday in Connersville.

Miss Kate Mann spent a few days last week in Logansport, Ind.

Robert Larrie left Thursday for Niagara Falls and other points.

Miss Alice Philipps left Monday for Chicago to visit friends and relatives.

Mr. Alex Moss, of Peru, Ind., was a delegate to the State convention this week.

Charles Cheatham is taking a two-weeks' vacation in Chicago and other points.

Attorney Isidore Blair leaves Tuesday for Washington, D. C., and other Eastern cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lewis entertained friends Friday night at their home in Yandes street.

Mrs. Dora Payne, of Howard street, entertained the Idle Hour Pleasure Club last meeting.

Rev. W .E. Jackson ,of New Albany, Ind., filled the pulpit at Jones Tabernacle last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Evans, of Bloomington, spent Sunday here enroute to Terre Haute on a visit.

The hop given by the Tuxedo Club at Odd Fellows' Hall Thursday evening was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. M. E. Henderson has returned to her home in Chicago, after a two weeks' visit in the city.

Miss Henrietta V. Pope, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Mrs. May Russell and Miss Carrie Becks.

Grand Master Tiester, of the Masonic order, is making his annual visit to lodges in northern Indiana.

A grand reception will be tendered "Major" Taylor Thursday evening by members of the "100 Club."

Neat invitations are out, issued by the Pastime Social Club, for their private outing at Broad Ripple Park.

Mrs. Mart Davis returned to Connersville after a visit, accompanied by her neice, Miss Celia Ferguson.

Messrs. Chas. A. Jordan and Louis Schooler, two jolly good fellows of Chicago, were in the city this week.

Miss Elsie Grant entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Caldwell, in Fayette street, in honor of her birthday.

Miss Claudia Waterman, of Logansport, Ind., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ida M. Underwood, 2116 Columbia avenue.

Miss Clara Coley has issued invitations for a birthday party Tuesday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Dollie Coley.

Mrs. Mary Jameson will represent St. Mary's Temple and State Grand Temple, which is now in session at Mitchell, Ind.

Miss Lydia Meadows entertained a number of her friends at her cozy home on Eleventh street. Dancing was the chief feature.

A social was given at the home of Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson, West 'North street, for the benefit of the Second Baptist Church.

Mr. Stephen O. Pope, of Lopisville, Ky., is the guest of Mrs. Mary Russell and Miss Carrie Becks in the rear of 426 North Noble street.

The greatest event of the season in the social realm was the outing given last Thursday at Hammond's Grove by the "Twentieth Century Girls" to their many friends and under the immediate management of the "great and only" Mr. George Worthington. The affair was the grandest of the season, and the "Black Four Hundred" attended in great numbers. Quite a number of prominent society people from various points attended the outing and enjoyed the festivities of the occasion. Much credit and honor is due Mr. Worthington for his management of the affair and to him is accorded the honors for its success.

Walter Jameson, of the firm of Webb, Jameson & Co., and W. G. Parks, will represent Friendship Lodge No. 3, of U. B. of F., at State Grand Lodge.

Mrs. M. A. Tiester, of Crawfordsville, and Rev. A. L. Murray attended the meeting of the missionary society in the A. M. E. Church at Anderson this week.

Mrs. John Freeman's baby, of Paca street, won the first prize at the baby show given at Blackford Street Church, instead of Mrs. Minnie Jackson's baby, who captured the second prize.

Song services were held at Barnes Chapel, in North Indianapolis, last Sunday, which was enjoyed by those present. Rev. Charles Jones made the opening address, after which Geo. L. Knox spoke, taking for his subject "Christ on the Plain."

The lawn fete given, at the residence of Mrs. M. Halls, in Bright street, Tuesday evening, by the stewards of Bethel Church, was a grand success. Among the many guests present were Rev. A. L. Murray, Rev. A. Wakefield, Rev. D. A. Graham and Mr. Will Fielding, Mrs. Blanche Richardson and Miss Florence M. Taylor, of Cincinnati.

First annual sermon of Ancient Sons and Daughters of Jerusalem in the State of Indiana will be held at Allen Chapel. Sermon preached by Rev. A. L. Murray, assisted by Rev. C. F. Williams, at 3 p. m., August 21, third Sunday. Queen Elizabeth Council No. 23. Tabitha Council No. 32. Rose of Sharon Levites Guards No. 14, children's department.

A Grand Lodge to be Organized.

Indiana is to have what she has much needed for some time in the way of secret organizations and that is a Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias. The adjoining States have flourishing grand sessions and there is now no reason why this State should not also have one. Dr. Ward, the deputy supreme chancellor, has brought the order up to a high standard of interest by his excellent and economical management. He says the time is ripe for a move in that direction of a grand lodge, and has called a meeting in Richmond for next Tuesday, August 9. The delegation hopes to leave here Monday evening, so as to do all business Tuesday and get back here Wednesday. This will give time for getting back here to see the day's bicycle races. A good delegation is anticipated.

Camp Mount Notes.

"Pap" Ringold has charge of Captain Buckner's books.

The colored officers have received their new uniforms.

The famous brotherhood band furnished music Sunday.

Elmore Black, first sergeant, is suffering with a broken leg.

Mrs. William Curry and Miss Pearl Paterson were visitors in the camp Monday.

The colored companies are now quartered in tents in the extreme northeastern part of the grounds.

The "Never Tire" Bicycle Club, headed by Jeff Porter, were welcome visitors Sunday. They had several bottles of prescriptions, which were held by "Pap" Ringold, and, safe to say, they never saw daylight again.

Private John Buckner, of Captain Buckner's company, was unable to get married Saturday, and now John seldom speaks to anyone. The wedding has been postponed until further notice.

Lieutenant Bess seems to have had too many engagements Sunday and as a result many of his fair admirers are wondering why he acted so chilly. The Lieutenant is always anxious to have the dear ones with him and requests the writer to inform them to come during the week, thus avoiding the rush.

The "Ugly Men's" Club, of which John Puryear is president and Ed Harris secretary, accompanied by Dr. S. A. Furniss, Clay Willis and Dr. B. J. Morgan other leading members, were with us Monday. They took this opportunity to present to Captain Porter a beautiful sword. Short talks were made by the president, which were responded to by the gallant captain.

Georgia Minstrels at the Park.

The Park Theater's big season will open next Monday matinee with the famous Georgia Minstrels. They will remain all week, giving daily matinees.

Minstrelsy is an American institution, organizing in this country, as it did, many years ago, and holding its place in stage amusement through all the changes made necessary by a fickle-minded public.

It stands today as one of the leading factors in theatricals. There is entertainment that is patronized so largely by all classes of theater goers as minstrelsy. A great many people talk of the good old time of minstrelsy, and it is right that they should. Richards and Pringles, Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrel Festival give an old-time minstrel show, with features up to date. They carry over fifty people ;using their own special train of cars to transport them from city to city. Two bands in daily parade. Two big shows in one. The show is full of fun from start to finish, and no vulgarity is allowed. This is about the cleanest minstrel show traveling, and one can take their mother, sister, wife or sweetheart and feel safe that they will hear nothing to cause a blush. Arabs, Japanese and colored acrobats are added features this season.

In the years gone by it was the custom of merry minstrels to introduce an "after piece," or parody on some popular play, to conclude the show. This was discontinued when the so-called "revolution of minstrelsy" took place, and a specialty concluded the performance. Richards and Pringles-Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrel Festival this year conclude their performance with Hassan Ben Ali's arabs, known as the "five whirlwinds," without doubt the most sensational act ever introduced into minstrelsy.

The "Big Four" comedians, Kersands, Crosby, Fidler and Avery, the highest salaried colored comedians in the world, are special features, as are Arthur Maxwell, the trick bicyclist, the Kamekichi Japs and the Great Gauze. The parade of this monster organization will eclipse anything ever attempted by a minstrel show.

They will appear at the Park Theater one week, commencing Monday, August 8.

Lemon Prize Festival.

There wil lbe a lemon prize festival given at the Second Baptist Church, Monday night, Aug. 8th. Four grand prizes wil be given away. All desiring to try for a prize are requested to bring a lemon with them. The person bringing the lemon containing the largest number of seeds will receive the first prize. The person bringing the lemon containing the least number of seeds will receive the second prize. The seeds will be placed in a glass and each person will be allowed to guess at the number contained in the glass, the person making the most correct guess will receive the third prize. One lemon seed will be in a freezer of ice cream, the person buying the lucky dish of ice cream wil receive the fourth prize.

All are invited to attend. Admission 10 cents. COMMITTEE.

Rosella Beecham, Anna Beecham, assited by Miss Sidney Davis, of Keokuk, Ia., and others.

The L. A. W. Meet.

The national championship races next week will occupy three days and one night, beginning on Wednesday morning. On Friday night, there will be a big middle distance race, the first of the kind ever run at a national meet. The program is decidedly novel. There will be multiplet handicaps, tandent races, pursuit races, and in fact, all of the novelties which have been itroduced into the racing game this season.

Six events will be run each day, and the program will undoubtedly attract all of the crack racing men of the country who are riding in form at that time. The prize list is in itself an inducement sufficiently large to draw the racing men to Indianapolis. In none of the professional events is the first money less than one hundred and fifty dollars. As an added attraction there will be on the second day the great American handicap, for a purse of one thousand dollars, of which two hundred will be distributed in the trials and semi-finals. The distance is two miles, and it is believed that this race will bring together the greatest field of riders that ever contested on any track. The amateur national championship for the year will be decided at the meet. According to Chairman Mott's racing rules for this season the men who finish first and second in the four amateur championships—one-quarter, one-half, two-mile and five-mile events—qualify for the amateur national championship (one mile) which will be run on the last day, and the winner of this race will be the amateur champion of '98. There is also a race open to the winners of the state mile championships.

What promises to be one of the greatest bicycle races ever run in this country will be the two-mile multiplet handicap, which will be contested on the first day, Aug. 10. It is proposed to bring together all of the different classes of machines, from the single wheel to the septuplet, and handicap them in a two-mile race. It will be the greatest event of that character ever run on any race track.

The national championships will be practically decided at the national meet this year, as the winner of each of them will be credited with sixty points; whereas, on the circuit, the first in national championships is credited with only six points.

The program of the national meet this year occupies five full days, and those wishing to enjoy the full measure of the meet should make it a point to reach Indianapolis Tuesday morning, and remain over, if possible, until Saturday night. Tuesday wil be largely devoted to getting settled, but on that night will take place the reception by Governor Mount and the banquet tendered the visiting newspaper men. While the racing does not begin until Wednesday morning, the officers of the meet think that most of the visitors will get in here on Tuesday, and be ready to start in with the program Wednesday morning.

Miss Alberta Scott, of Cambridge, Mass., has the distinction of being the first first colored graduate and the first of her sex and race trained entirely in the schools of Massachusetts to be graduated from one of its colleges. She was graduated this year from Radcliffe College.

When dry and brown it indicates a low state of the system, possibly typhoid.

THOUSANDS

testify that the only safe preparation in the world that straightens kinky hair is the genuine Ozonized Ox Marrow, made only by the Ozonized Ox Marrow Company, 15 Washington street, Chicago. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

FREE OFFER TO LADIES.

Every suffering lady sending her name and address will receive

Ten Days' Treatment

free of charge. Orange Lily is harmless, and the most delicate lady can use it with safety, but it is a terror to every form of female troubles. Ladies can not use this marvelous remedy without getting well. It has cured thousands of sufferers and will cure you, too, if you use it. If you want to get well

Stop Experimenting

with worthless, so-called "cures" and use the only SURE CURE—Orange Lily. It costs only 2 cents to convince yourself. Address Dr. Coonley Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich.

Bethany Park Assembly.

For the above occasion Pennsylvania Lines will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates from all points in Indiana, July 20th, to August 15th inclusive; tickets good returning until August 17th, inclusive. For program and schedule of special and regular trains, call at City Ticket Office, corner Washington and Illinois streets, Indianapolis.

Notes.

Connersville, Ind., special.—The rain of last week has given a delightful freshness to the air, which all seem to be enjoying. * * The Cuban Literary Society of the Second M. E. Church will celebrate the anniversary of that church Tuesday evening. A delightful entertainment is anticipated. * * Mrs. Lillian Anderson and brother, Henry Williamson, of Colorado, are here on an extended visit to relatives. * * Mrs. Mart Davis returned last week from a visit to Indianapolis friends, accompanied by her neice, Miss Celia Ferguson. * * The Rev. E. A. White attended camp meeting at Rushville and Newcastle last week. * * Mrs. M. Swope spent Sunday in Knightstown. * * Mr. Daniel Castleman was elected superintendent of the waterworks last week by the city council. * * Miss Emma Baker, of Utzinger, Ky., is visiting relatives here. * * Next Sunday will be quarterly meeting at the M. E. Church. * * Connersville is situated in the picturesque Whitewater Valley and connected with the outside world by three railroads, C. H. and D., Big Four and L. E. and W. It has a population of about 8,000 progressive citizens. As a home for the Negro none better can be found in the State. There are about forty manufacturing establishments in the city and he has an opportunity of obtaining employment in most of them. Most of our people own their homes and several are in business for themselves. Most homes are pretty, modern cottages and nicely situated. Among a class of young people there is a certain lack of race pride, for which we are sorry. But the future will bring forth better things. There are more colored students in the public schools now than ever before. There had been no colored graduates here for about four years, until last spring, when there was one—a young man—and there will be at least one each year from now on. This speaks well for the high school.

Notice of Appointment.

State of Indiana, }
County of Marion. } S. S.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of William Washington, deceased, of Marion County, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE L. KNOX.

Complaint for Partition of Real Estate.

Edward Williams,
vs
James W. Thompson and Thompson his wife.

State of Indiana,
Marion County, ss:
In the
Superior Court of Marion County
In the State of Indiana.
No. 57101.

Complaint for partition of real estate.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 19th day of July 1898, the above named plaintiff, by his attorney filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendants James W. Thompson and Thompson his wife, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendants James W. Thompson and Thompson his wife are not residents of the State of Indiana and that the object of this action is to enforce the partition of real estate in Marion County, Indiana, and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendants to appear in said Court, and answer or demur thereto, on the 12th day of September, 1898.

NOW, THEREFORE, said defendants last above named are hereby notified of filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and that unless they appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 12th day of September, 1898, the same being the 7th judical day of a term of said court to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Indianapolis, on the 1st. Monday in September, 1898, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in their absence.

JAMES W. FESLER, Clerk.

ALBERT B. COLE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

John Grosch. Wm. Spreng

Cycle Stable and Repair Depot
AT
Hospital for Disabled Cycles,
No. 19 W. Pearl Street.
Rear Commercial Club.

Where your Bicycle is cleaned and oiled, ready for you when you want it, for the nominal sum of Twenty-five cents per week. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Grosch & Spreng

Successors to H. N. ROETTER.

They Have To Go

The entire stock of the Star Skirt Co., of Wash Skirts on sale to-day at the FAMOUS. 5000 to select from at 25c on the dollar.

A Great Sensation

Every Skirt sold as advertised.

Ladies' Skirts

400 Linen Skirts 5 yd sweep; 8 inch hem were sold at $1.75. Choice of the line to-day at 49c.

178 pure linen and Covert Cloth Skirts, five rows of braid, Spanish flounce, entirely new, extra value at $2.50 and $3.00 to-day's price $1 10.

Just arrived a large lot of figured Brilliantine Skirts, very pretty, 4½ yd sweep only 98c.

See our line of Brocaded Silk and Satin Skirts at $3.50, $4 00 and $4.50.

Sacrificed!

Ladies' Waists

The greatest of all sales to-day.

5000 Ladies' Waists all new, stylish goods, sold at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, will be sold to-day at 29c.

A large lot of fine Lawns, French Ginghams, Swiss and Madras Waists regular price $2.50, $2.75 and $3 00, Choice of the line at 49c.

Choice of any Colored Waist in the house for 50c. $7. $8 and $9 Waists to close at $3.00 to-day the

FAMOUS

52 and 54 N. Illinois Street.

Sent Free to Men

A Discovery for Lost Manhood Sent Free to Every Sufferer Who Will Write for It.

G. B. Wright was Restored to Health and Makes a Generous Offer.

George B. Wright, a merchant and well-known citizen of Marshall, Mich., who was permanently cured of lost manhood and nervous debility after declining health for years, offers to send the medical prescription that effected the cure to every reader of The Freeman who is suffering today as he suffered. All who will drop him a letter asking for a copy of the prescription will receive it by return mail free of charge. As certain as a wound leaves a scar and as sure as effect follows cause, do men live to repent their follies and indiscretions in weakness and suffering. The tortured sufferer may bear no tell-tale marks of ruin upon his face to betray his lost manhood. He goes to his grave a human wreck, and never tells of his sufferings for fear of shame. Such mental anguish at times drives him to the verge of desperation, and he is easy prey for those vultures in human form, quack doctors, who hold out alluring hopes of cure only to disappoint and after robbing him of his money plunge him into absolute despair.

No one can appreciate these horrors of lost manhood except he has suffered them. No one can help such sufferers except he knows a cure and has himself been restored to full manhood. A notable cure of lost manhood in an extreme case was effected in the person of George B. Wright, a music dealer and well-known citizen of Marshall, Mich. Mr. Wright for years suffered the agony of lost vital power. He saw his physical powers go from him as the result of insidious disease until he was reduced to a condition of senility, and the best doctors in the country gave him up to die.

Like many others, he tried the various remedies offered by specialists for the treatment of weaknesses peculiar to men and it was this experience that drove him to a little study and research for his own benefit.

He asserts that his ten years' suffering, both mentally and physically, was turned to unbounded joy in a single night through a rare combination of medicines that literally made him young again. It is the prescription of this discovery that his enthusiasm leads him to offer free to any man, young or old, who feels that his animaion or the fire of ambition has left him and needs something that will not only brace him up and enable him to be prepared for any undertaking which may present itself, but will restore the parts to their original size and vigor.

There is no question but what in his individual case the results were just as described, and it seems quite probable that any man who believes himself to be weak may profit by sending for this free prescription. Many people wonder how he can afford to send this prescription free, but it costs him but little to do so and he feels a philanthropic interest in giving weak men an opportunity to cure themselves.

A request to G. B. Wright, music dealer, box 1207, Marshall Mich., for his free prescription will be promptly and privately complied with by return mail.

A handsomely Built Suit
$20.00
AND UPWARD.

☞ More choicely selected goods—special patterns—than any four houses in Indiana.

Kahn Tailoring Co.,
22 and 24 East Washington Street.

FRANK H. CARTER,
DRUGGIST.
YOUNG GIBRALTAR.
776 Massachusetts Avenue, Southwest Corner ST. CLAIR STREET.
Telephone 210. Indianapolis, Indiana.

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THE LEADING
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
320 N. Illinois St., bet. New York and Vermont St
BEST SERVICE . . . . FAIR PRICE

MULLEN'S
234 Indiana Avenue.
Tailoring and Pressing Parlors.
Ladies' and Gents' Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired. SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

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Tennessee
College
NASHVILLE, TENN.
[Chartered 1866.]

Over forty teachers. It has the English studies, Normal, College, Music, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, African Training School and Industrial courses of study. Its aim is character and thoroughness. For catalogues or further information address the President

REV. J. BRADEN, Nashville, Tenn.

We are Headquarters
for Waiters', Barbers' and Bartenders Jackets and aprons.

See our 75c Jackets made in Black, white, Novelty stripes and Checks.

Write us for samples—Mail orders given prompt attention.

We also carry a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

THE PALACE,
122 N Illinois Street

The Banner Liquor House
Fine
Liquors and Wines,
Cigars and Tobaccos. Mail Orders filled promptly.
Old No. 51, 53 and 55 Indiana Ave.
M. TRATTNER, Manager. INDIANAPOLIS

1898 High Grade BICYCLES
for Men, Women, Girls & Boys. Complete line.
All brand new models.
$75 'Oakwood' for $32.50
$60 'Arlington' " $24.50
Others at $15, $17 and $20
Juveniles $7.00 to $12.50
No Money in Advance.
WRITE TODAY for SPECIAL OFFER.
Shipped anywhere C.O.D. with privilege to examine. Buy direct from manufacturers, save agents & dealers profits
Large Illus. Catalogue Free. CASH BUYERS' UNION,
162 W. VanBuren Street, B-170, Chicago, Ills.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.